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ABSTRACT

A directory of programs leading to bachelor's degrees in linguistics in the United States and Canada contains major and minor requirements and brief course descriptions for 127 institutions. Program emphases and specializations are noted. (MSE)

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LINGUISTICS IN THE UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM

APPENDIX 1

Directory of Undergraduate Linguistics Programs

Compiled By

Frank Heny

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PREFACE

The Linguistics in the Undergraduate Curriculum (LUC) project is an effort by the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) to study the state of undergraduate instruction in linguistics in the United States and Canada and to suggest directions for its future development. It was supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities during the period 1 January 1985-31 December 1987. The project was carried out under the direction of D. Terence Langendoen, Principal Investigator, and Secretary-Treasurer of the LSA. Mary Niebuhr, Executive Assistant at the LSA office in Washington, DC, was responsible for the day-to-day administration of the project with the assistance of Nicole VandenHeuvel and Dana McDaniel.

Project oversight was provided by a Steering Committee that was appointed by the LSA Executive Committee in 1985. Its members were: Judith Aissen (University of California, Santa Cruz), Paul Angelis (Southern Illinois University), Victoria Fromkin (University of California, Los Angeles), Frank Heny, Robert Jeffers (Rutgers University), D. Terence Langendoen (Graduate Center of the City University of New York), Manjari Ohala (San Jose State University), Ellen Prince (University of Pennsylvania), and Arnold Zwicky (The Ohio State University and Stanford University). The Steering Committee, in turn, received help from a Consultant Panel, whose members were: Ed Battistella (University of Alabama, Birmingham), Byron Bender (University of Hawaii, Manoa), Garland Bills (University of New Mexico), Daniel Brink (Arizona State University), Ronald Butters (Duke University), Charles Cairns (Queens College of CUNY), Jean Casagrande (University of Florida), Nancy Dorian (Bryn Mawr College), Sheila Embleton (York University), Francine Frank (State University of New York, Albany), Robert Freidin (Princeton University), Jean Berko-Gleason (Boston University), Wayne Harbert (Cornell University), Alice Harris (Vanderbilt University), Jeffrey Heath, Michael Henderson (University of Kansas), Larry Hutchinson (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis), Ray Jackendoff (Brandeis University), Robert Johnson (Gallaudet College), Braj Kachru (University of Illinois, Urbana), Charles Kreidler (Georgetown University), William Ladusaw (University of California, Santa Cruz), Ilse Lehiste (The Ohio State University), David Lightfoot (University of Maryland), Donna Jo Napoli (Swarthmore College), Ronald Macaulay (Pitzer College), Geoffrey Pullum (University of California, Santa Cruz), Victor Raskin (Purdue University), Sanford Schane (University of California, San Diego), Carlota Smith (University of Texas, Austin), Roger Shuy (Georgetown University), and Jessica Wirth (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee).

Introduction

This volume is an update of Dr. Frank Heny's "Directory of Undergraduate Linguistics in the United States," prepared in 1984. At that time, Dr. Heny gathered information from catalogues and departmental sources regarding undergraduate programs in linguistics at universities and colleges in the United States. Although Dr. Heny received some assistance from the University of Vermont and from Carleton College for the preparation of the directory, its distribution was limited by lack of funds and personnel. The directory was never published but was informally reproduced and circulated.

The present volume contains catalogue descriptions of linguistics courses taught at 127 institutions in the United States and Canada that offer a major or minor in linguistics at the undergraduate level. The information was provided by linguistics department chairs and program heads at the request of the LUC Project. The material was lightly edited, largely to condense it a little and to remove, for example, courses like "Independent Study." The entries appear in alphabetical order by the name of the institution. Each entry opens with a brief description of the institution's linguistics offerings and its degree requirements and continues with descriptions of the individual courses offered. Where possible, the division of the institution in which the linguistics department or program is housed is indicated. Although a few eligible institutions did not respond, we believe that this is the most complete listing of undergraduate linguistics courses ever compiled.

This material resides on 5 1/4" microcomputer diskettes. Individuals wishing to obtain this material in computer-readable form should contact the LSA Secretariat.

The LUC Project is indebted to Dr. Heny for collecting the information and for overseeing its input to computer files at the State University of New York at Albany. We especially thank Robin Stiles, who not only edited and input all the data, but who also contributed greatly to the solution of the many formatting problems that arose and to the fine tuning that automation always seems to require.

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BARNARD COLLEGE
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT

The study of linguistics develops understanding of the nature of language. The major is designed to provide the student with a broad appreciation of the fundamental problems of language analysis, some training in the techniques of linguistics research, as well as insight into the interrelations of linguistics with the other social and communication sciences, the humanities, and philosophy and mathematics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Majors in Linguistics may choose among four major course programs: the general major, Language Sciences, Linguistics and Literature, and Anthropological Linguistics. Each program consists of a minimum of eleven courses, including V1101, V3901, W4108, W4204, W4500.

Students are also encouraged to take Philosophy V3415 (Formal Logic), as well as appropriate courses in ancient and modern languages. Students enrolled in the general major program are required to take six further courses. The Language Sciences, Linguistics and Literature, and Anthropological Linguistics major programs offer courses of study relating the contemporary study of language to other closely related fields in the sciences, social sciences and humanities.

Language Sciences

The study of language in its philosophical, psychological and computational setting. The major consists of a minimum of six of the following courses, of which at least two must be in linguistics: W4502, W4600, W4602, W4702, Psychology BC3160 (Cognitive Psychology), Psychology BC3164 (Language and Perception), Psychology W1505 (Communication Behavior: the Psychology and Structure of Language), Psychology W3180 (Language and Communication), Philosophy V3483 (Theory of Meaning), Computer Science W3261 (Computability and Formal Language), Computer Science W4705 (Natural Language Processing).

Linguistics and Literature

The role of linguistics in the analysis of literary language in the widest sense: prized types of language in literate and pre-literate societies (e.g., belles lettres and folklore); translation; versification; registers (e.g., journalese, legal language). The major consists of at least six courses to be selected in consultation with the adviser, drawn from the following categories:

1. Linguistics courses, V3419, V3412, V3414 and Columbia courses subject to availability; e.g., W4004 (Linguistics and the Verbal Arts).

2. Language and literature courses, to be chosen in consultation with faculty members of the Language and Literature departments.

3. Other courses relevant to the major; for example, Anthropology V3404 (Ethnolinguistics), Philosophy V3850 (Concept of Literature).

Anthropological Linguistics

The study of language in culture and society. The major consists of at least six courses to include Anthropology V3033 (Sociolinguistics), Anthropology V3034 (Ethnolinguistics), and four other relevant courses to be selected in consultation with the adviser; e.g., Anthropology V3020 (Men's and Women's Speech), Anthropology V3044 (Symbolism), Linguistics V3414 (Linguistics and the Structure of Texts), Psychology W1505 (Communication Behavior: the Psychology and Structure of Language).

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Students minoring in Linguistics must take five courses in the department, including V1101.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

V1101 *Introduction to Linguistics* Nature of language; characteristics of phonological and grammatical systems and the lexicon; evolution of language; role of linguistics in related disciplines; modern techniques of linguistic analysis.

V3410 *The Science of Linguistics and the Art of Translation* Linguistic patterns and the application of linguistic techniques in both the process of translation and the comparison of original and translated versions of a text. Texts include literary, Biblical, and journalistic material in bi- or multi-lingual versions, and students will use materials in languages familiar to them for analysis and translation. Prerequisite: V1101.

V3412 *Linguistics and the Translation of Poetic Language* Linguistics as a tool in the translation of poems and other kinds of text whose structure depends on phonetic and phonological patterns. Recent developments in linguistics (e.g., by Paul Kiparsky) relevant to the analysis of rhyme, meter, parallelism, and other sound-based configurations. Materials include monolingual and bilingual texts (poems, proverbs, etc., in several languages), some chosen by the instructor and others by the students. Prerequisite: V1101.

V3414 *Linguistics and the Structure of Texts* Application of linguistics techniques for elucidation of meaning and structure in various types of texts, especially poetry and prose. Modern techniques and traditional methods. Texts used for illustration and analysis will be in various languages. Prerequisite: V1101.

V3901 Seminar in Linguistics

W4108 Principles of Historical Linguistics Prerequisite: V1101

ANT V3034 Ethnolinguistics

ANT V3033 Sociolinguistics

ANT G4322 Synchronic Linguistics

W4204 Introduction to Phonology Basic concepts and issues in phonological theory; development of the phonemic and morphophonemic levels of representation. Prerequisite: V1101.

W4500 Generative Syntax Principles and analytic techniques of generative syntax; formal and substantive aspects of transformations, base, lexicon, and semantic interpretation; generative syntax and generative semantics. Prerequisite: V1101.

W4600 Transformational Grammar Development of contemporary thought in theoretical linguistics, focusing on syntactic analysis. Topics include the Standard and Extended Theories; the structure of the lexicon, trace theory, Government-Binding framework. Prerequisite: W4500.

W4602 Issues in Semantics Determination of meaning by properties of grammatical form. Issues to be discussed include relation of syntactic and argument structure, anaphora, scope of quantification. Prerequisite: W4500.

W4702 Linguistic Theories as Psychological Theories Foundations and consequences of taking linguistics as a branch of cognitive psychology. Discussion of the philosophical basis of this perspective, and its effect on research in linguistics and psychology. Prerequisite: W4602 or W4600.

BOSTON COLLEGE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF SLAVIC AND EASTERN LANGUAGES.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Students majoring in Linguistics build their programs around a specific area of concentration, the most common of which is Philology. The following listing represents the normal program for this concentration.

a. General Linguistics (Sl 311/En 527);

b. five courses of a philological nature;

c. three linguistics "topics" courses;

d. three courses of a language-related nature from non-language departments;

The Department expects students concentrating in Philology to have proficiency in at least one classical and one modern language and to acquire a familiarity with at least two additional language areas.

The Department can provide requirements for other concentrations upon request.

The focus of the linguistics program does not lie in the simple acquisition of language skills, but rather in the analysis of linguistic phenomena with a view toward learning to make significant generalizations about the nature of language.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Sl 216(EN552) Poetic Theory Traditional and contemporary theories of prosody and metre will be described and analyzed within the framework of modern structural and generative approaches to language as well as from the viewpoint of formalism.

Sl 221(Th 198) The Language of Liturgy The application of structural techniques to an analysis of liturgical form both in the poetic-religious context of the language of worship.

Sl 233(En 571) Applied English Grammar and Style

Sl 238 The Languages of Programming A complete course in the fundamentals of computer programming from a linguistic perspective. The course provides a complete coverage, with exercises, of the logical, mathematical, and operational concepts that underlie modern computing.

SL 311(EN 527) General Linguistics Introduction to the history and techniques in the scientific study of language in its structures and operations.

Sl 316 Old Church Slavonic The origins and development of the slavic languages; the linguistic structure of Old Church Slavonic and its relation to modern slavic languages.

Sl 317 Old Russian Study of the grammar and philology of Old Russian and early East Slavic; readings in Russian secular and religious texts from the Kievan period through the 17th century.

Sl 325(En 528) Historical Linguistics The phenomenon of language change and of languages, dialects, and linguistic affinities, examined through the methods of comparative linguistics and internal reconstruction.

Sl 327 Sanskrit The grammar of the classical language of India; introductory study of comparative Indo-Iranian linguistics.

Sl 328 Classical Armenian A grammatical analysis of Armenian grabar, the classical literary language current from the fifth century A.D.

SL 343(En 512) Old Irish A descriptive and historical examination of the linguistic features of Old Irish among the Celtic and Indo-European languages.

Sl 344 Syntax and Semantics Introduction to the concepts and operations of modern transformational-generative grammar and related models.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The subconcentration in linguistics (i.e. Minor) enables students with related majors to combine courses from a variety of disciplines into a cohesive program that focuses on the analysis and description of the structure of natural languages.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS (SUBCONCENTRATION)

1. CLA EN 511 (Introduction to Linguistics) and any seven of the courses listed below.

Students are urged to continue the study of any foreign language they have already begun and to begin the study of at least one other foreign language. If they have not already studied a classical language, they are advised to do so.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

General Linguistics

CLA LL 411 Introduction to Syntax

CLA LL 412 Introduction to Phonology

SAR SA 521 Phonetics

SED RL 725 Discourse, Narrative and Literacy

SED RL 751 Universals of Language

SED RL 755 Introduction to Transformational Grammar

SED RL 756 Semantics

SED RL 757 Sociolinguistics

SED RL Pragmatics

Anthropological Linguistics

CLA AN 351 Language, Culture and Society

CLA AN 523 Historical Linguistics I

CLA AN 535 Ethnopoetics

Analyses of Particular Languages

CLA EN 513 Modern English Grammar

CLA LD 491 African Languages and Linguistics

CLA LF 502 The Structure of French: Syntax

CLA LF 503 Structure of French Phonology

CLA LS 310 Spanish Phonetics and Phonology

CLA LS 311 Structure of the Spanish Language

CLA LR 405 A Linguistics Introduction to Russian

CLA LL 482 Structure of Creole Languages

CLA LS 505 Topics in Linguistics: Spanish

Histories of Particular Languages

CLA EN 515, 516 History of English

CLA LF 504 History of French

CLA LS 500 History of Spanish

CLA LL 500 History of Romance Linguistics

Psycholinguistics

CLA PS 545 Language Development

SED RL 560 Language Acquisition: Introduction

SED RL 750 Cognitive Development and Language

SED RL 752 Individual Patterns of Language Development

SED RL 753 Studies in Language Acquisition

SED RL 754 Psycholinguistic Research Methods

Applied Linguistics

CLA EN 518 Linguistic Problems in TESOL

CLA LS 410 Applied Linguistics: Spanish

Other Related Courses

CLA LL 253 Language and Literature

CLA PH 107 Logic and Language

CLA PH 536 Philosophy of Language

SPC MC 436 Semantics

CLA CS 593 Natural Language Processing

SED RL 510 Language and Literature

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM

The concentration (i.e. Major) in linguistics is designed to give students a foundation in the theory of language. It emphasizes the approach of transformational generative grammar, which attempts to describe what it is that one knows when one knows how to speak a language. In the last fifteen years, this approach to the study of language has had a profound influence on fields as diverse as philosophy, psychology and anthropology, as well as on the linguist's traditional concerns with modern and classical languages and with linguistic universals.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Nine semester courses are required for all candidates:

a. 100a, 110a 120b;

b. Two additional linguistics courses numbered above 100a but below 140;

c. Three additional linguistics courses to be chosen from the remaining linguistics courses and/or the list of electives below;

d. One advanced language course from the following list: FRE 106b, GER 106b, HEB 105a, RUS 106b, SPAN 105b, 106b.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

90BR Grammar A nontheoretical introduction to the structure of English words and sentences. Classical roots of English vocabulary: word analysis, base forms and rules of allomorphy. Basic concepts of grammar: categories (noun, adjective, adverb, etc.), functions (subject, object, modifier, etc.), phrases and clauses of various types. The course is designed to encourage understanding of grammatical descriptions of the traditional kind. We will draw primarily from English, but will also include material from other languages, especially Romance and Germanic languages, to illustrate such common grammatical phenomena as casemarking. Additional topics will include the relationship between written and spoken language, dialect variation and language history.

100a,AR Introduction to Linguistics A general introduction to linguistic theory and the principles of linguistics analysis. The central topic of the course is what speakers know about their language, syntax, semantics, and phonetics and phonology. In each case area students will construct detailed analyses of data from English and from other languages, and examine their implications for a theory of language. Additional topics such as historical linguistics and the psychological implications of linguistic theory will be covered as time allows.

110a Introduction to Phonology This course is an introduction to Generative Phonology which is a theory of natural language sound systems. It begins with a review of articulatory phonetics, followed by distinctive feature theory and the concept of a "natural class." The central section covers morphology and the nature of morphophonemics, and universal properties of the rules that relate morphophonemic and phonetic representations. The course ends with discussion of a special topic such as with discussion of a special topic such as syllable structure or word-formation.

112BR Introduction to Historical Linguistics Prerequisite: 100a.

120b Syntactic Theory Prerequisite: 100a. This course extends the syntactic framework developed in the introductory course through the study of such problems as the complement system and constraints on transformations, with emphasis on their relevance to universal grammar.

122b Investigations in an Unfamiliar Language

125b Advanced Syntactic Theory Prerequisite: 120b. Recent developments in syntax, including such topics as constraints on rules, trace theory, government and binding, and lexical-functional grammar.

130AR Semantics This course explores the semantic structure of language in terms of current linguistic theory. Topics to be covered include the nature of semantic representation, functional structure, presupposition, and reference.

135AR Linguistics and the Romance Languages

140a History of the English Language

150b Introduction to Cognitive Science The idea of "mental representation" is central to cognitive science, and this course explores this idea from a number of perspectives. Representation evoked during visual perception, during language comprehension and production, during musical perception, and during reasoning are examined, as are the nature of "concepts" and the role of genetic predisposition in mental representations. The methods of cognitive science are also reviewed, with an emphasis on the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

173AR Psycholinguistics An introduction to modern psycholinguistics with an emphasis on language comprehension and production. Questions concerning species-specificity and the neurological organization of language are included for consideration.

194b Language and Mind

197a Language Acquisition and Development Prerequisite: UPSYC 1a or ULING 100a. When a child knows a language he or she has successfully constructed a grammar of it: in the course of constructing the grammar the child must form hypotheses about the language and test them against the available data. The central problem of language acquisition is to explain what makes this formidable task possible. In the course we will study and evaluate theories of language acquisition in this light, basing our conclusions on recent research in the development of syntax, semantics and phonology.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES

Departmental Programs provide course work in principles of language, theory of language, language universals, language acquisition, and computational linguistics. Options allow students to pursue a traditional track or more specialized training in language acquisition or computer applications to language.

The B.A. serves as a necessary background for such advanced studies in language as computer processing of natural languages and also provides strong undergraduate preparation for graduate and professional schools.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Required courses: LIN 230 (to be taken first semester of program) 330, 360, 430, 450, 490, either 520 or 521, 540, and 550.

2. 12 hours of departmentally approved combinations of electives selected from LIN 365, 431, 465R, 480, 520, 535, 551; ENG 326, 329; GERM 422; LATIN 621; LIS 538; MATH 502, 508; PHIL 316; PSYCH 376; SPAN 425, 521.

3. Achieve at least a 301-level proficiency in a foreign language.

4. The major requires at least 38 hours.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Required courses: LIN 230, 330, 450.

2. 6 hours of electives selected from other Linguistics Department course work in consultation with department adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101R Study of an Uncommon Language

102R Study of an Uncommon Language Prerequisite: 101R.

201R Second-Year Study of an Uncommon Language Prerequisite: 101R and 102R.

211R Second-Year Study of an Uncommon Language Prerequisite: 201R.

230 Language in Our Lives The many ways language affects our lives: its ancestry, acquisition, variations and usage.

301R Third-Year Study of an Uncommon Language

311R Third-Year Study of an Uncommon Language Prerequisite: 211R.

330 Introduction to Linguistics Basic understanding of linguistic systems. Morphology, syntax, and phonology.

360 Language and Computers 1 Computer uses in processing language: word processing, programming microcomputers, translation.

361 Language and Computers 2 Specific problems in linguistics; research in psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, historical linguistics. Prerequisite: 360.

365 Humanities Computing Computer processing of language texts: text entry and editing.

430 Transformational Grammar Prerequisite: 330 or ENG 328.

431 Junction Grammar Advanced study of English syntax using Lytle's theory of semanto-syntactic structure.

450 Introduction to Historical-Comparative Linguistics Theory and method of language change via comparison of daughter languages and reconstruction of their ancestral language. Prerequisite: 330.

465 Humanities Programming Writing algorithms for humanities and linguistic applications. Prerequisite: 365, CS 142.

480 Problems in Translation History, theory and practice of human or machine translation. Prerequisite: proficiency in a second language.

520 Phonetics General inventory of speech sounds possible in language, both from an acoustic and articulatory point of view. Prerequisite: 330.

521 Phonology Discriminative values of speech sounds: their function in the communicative process. Prerequisite: 330.

525 Phonology of Modern English Prerequisite: 330 or ENG 328.

531 Grammar Usage

535 Semantics Theory and practice of semantic analysis. Prerequisite: 330.

540 Language Acquisition Prerequisite: 330.

550 Sociolinguistics Research and theory in anthropological linguistics and sociolinguistics.

551 Anthropological Linguistics Language in culture and society; development, typology, and description.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Linguistics Program offers a major in linguistics , a minor in linguistics, and a dual major in linguistics and a related discipline

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Program requirements (27-49 credits); Students must complete parts 1 through 5.

1. Linguistics 1 or Anthropology 2.3.

2. All of the following: Anthropology 17, Speech 13, Linguistics 84.1 [84.2].

3. Two of the following: Linguistics 21, 22, 23.

4. One advanced foreign language course chosen from the following: Greek 90, Latin 90, Chinese 11.1, French 11.1, German 11.1, Hebrew 11.1, Italian 11.1, Russian 11.1, Spanish 11.1, plus any prerequisite of the course. Another advanced foreign language course may be substituted with permission of the Linguistics Program director.

5. Two of the following: Anthropology 19, Computer and Information Science 24, 29, 32, 38, 39, 45, English 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.4, 24.5, 24.6, Mathematics 51.1, 52, 56, Philosophy 13, 19, 33, 34, 55, Psychology 22, 58.1, 58.3, 59.1, Puerto Rican Studies 43, Sociology 77.2, Speech 17.6, 17.7, 31, plus any prerequisite of the courses. Other courses, particularly appropriate honors seminars, may be substituted for either or both of the two courses with the permission of the Linguistics Program director.

DUAL MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Program requirements (21-36 credits plus a major in an approved department; see part 6). Students must complete parts 1 through 7.

1. Linguistics 1 or Anthropology 2.3.

2. Speech 13.

3. Two of the following: Linguistics 21, 22, 23.

4. One advanced language course chosen from the following: English 24.1, 24.2, Greek 90, Chinesell.1, French 11.1, German 11.1, Hebrew 11.1, Italian 11.1, Russian 11.1, Spanish 11.1, plus any prerequisite of the course. If a foreign language is chosen, it may be the same as that in part 7.

5. Two of the following: Anthropology 17, [18.1], 19, Computer and Information Science 24, 29, 32, 38, 45, English 24.3, 24.4, 24.5, 24.6, Mathematics 51.1, 52, 56, Philosophy 13, 19, 33, 34, 55, Psychology 22, 58.1, 58.3, 59.1, Puerto Rican Studies 43, Sociology 77.2, Speech 17.6, 17.7, 31, plus any prerequisite of the courses. Other courses, particularly appropriate honors seminars, may be substituted for either or both of the two courses with the permission of the Linguistics Program director.

6. A major in a department of the college. The following majors are recommended for the dual major program: anthropology, classics, computer and information science, English, mathematics, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, psychology, sociology, and speech. Any other major must be approved by the Linguistics Program director.

7. Study of a classical or modern foreign language through course 4 or 4.1, or the equivalent; or proficiency in a classical or modern foreign language through course 4 or 4.1, or the equivalent. Proficiency is determined by the department offering the language.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

A minimum of twelve credits of advanced electives in the Linguistics Program. Advanced linguistics courses in other departments may be used with the approval of the program director. Each course must be completed with a grade C or higher. Students should meet with the program director to plan a program suited to their interests and career plans.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1 Introduction to Linguistics Nature and structure of human language in relation to other communication systems. Evolution and acquisition of language; dialects and styles; language and culture; speech and writing.

21 Phonology Analysis of the sound systems of natural languages. Phonetics and phonology. Relation of phonology to vocabulary and syntax.

22 Syntax Analysis of the sentence structure of natural languages. Sentence and discourse. Relation of syntax to semantics and phonology.

23 Semantics Analysis of the meaning of words and sentences. Relation of semantics to vocabulary, syntax, and discourse.

BROWN UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF COGNITIVE AND LINGUISTIC. ST.

Linguistics at Brown University is taught in the Department of Cognitive and Linguistic Sciences.

Linguistics is at the crossroads of many fields of inquiry. The concentration in linguistics is designed both for students interested in the discipline itself and also for those wishing to use their understanding of language to pursue other disciplines. Linguists are concerned with such issues as what all human languages have in common, why languages change and how our linguistic abilities interact with our cognitive abilities. Fields as diverse as anthropology, literary criticism, semiotics and language pathology rely heavily upon methods and models developed in linguistics. The analytic and communicative skills necessary in the field of law, medicine, journalism, social services and advertising are fostered by understanding the structures and meanings of which human language is composed.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The concentration in Linguistics consists of a minimum of eight courses, including:

1. Core Component:
    a. 22,
    b. an introductory course in phonology (121 or 122),
    c. an introductory course in syntax (131),
    d. two or more courses in Linguistics above the 100 level;

2. Individual Component: A minimum of three more courses in linguistics or appropriately related disciplines, of which no more than two may be courses below the 100 level. Students may focus on theoretical linguistics, language and speech, language and society, psycholinguistics, language and philosophy, individual languages (modern or classical), or language and literature, to list just some of the possibilities.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

3 Language And Languages The course will look at the ways in which languages vary and change through time. It will also examine misconceptions about language and at the same time acquaint students with some characteristics of a variety of languages, highlighting the diversity among languages of the world. It also examines dialect differences, the interaction of the structure and function of language, and unusual variants of languages such

as ritualistic and secret languages.

22 Introduction to Linguistic Theory An introduction to the basic principles governing the structure of language, and to theoretical issues concerning these principles. Primary emphasis will be on three main areas: Phonology(the study of sound systems); Syntax and Semantics: and Historical Linguistics(the study of how languages change over time). Will develop skills in analyzing linguistic data, and in understanding the theoretical implications of the data.

32 The Biology and Evolution of Language Data from anatomy, neurophysiology, physiology, and behavioral biology will be integrated using a Darwinian model of evolution. Human language is the result of evolutionary compromises. The discontinuity between the organs of human language and the analogous organs in related species is not as great as it has been assumed. The properties of human speech, the acquisition of language by children, models of the brain, the fossil record, and the anatomy and human speech, syntax, and cognitive behavior.

111 Introduction to Semantics The course will address various classical approaches to meaning, mainly from the point of view of modern linguistics, but also with attention to related discipline (such as philosophy or psychology). Special emphasis will be put on the discussion of merits and limits of truth conditional semantics (developed within the tradition of logic) as applied to natural languages. Arguments that will also be covered include the relation of semantics to pragmatics and speech act theory, and the relation between syntax and semantics. Prerequisite: 22.

113 Formal Semantics These courses will introduce basic concepts of logic and model theory as they relate to linguistic semantics. Detailed examination of specific proposals with special attention to those developed within the framework of Montague Grammar. Prerequisite: 111.

121 Phonetics and Phonology Introduction to articulatory phonetics, with laboratory practice in phonetic transcription: phonological distinctiveness and redundancy, including the nature of the phonemic principle and problems in phonological analysis: brief attention to acoustic phonetics and feature systems. Prerequisite: 22.

122 Introduction to Phonological Theory Prerequisite: 22.

123 The Production, Perception, and Analysis of Speech An introduction to the basis of the acoustic analysis of speech, the anatomy and physiology of speech production, and the perception of speech. Quantitative computer-implemented methods for speech analysis will be discussed and demonstrated. Linguistic and cognitive theories will be discussed in relation to the probable neural mechanisms and anatomy that make human speech possible.

131 Introduction to Syntax The focus of the course is primarily on the syntax of English as a means of illustrating the structured nature of a grammatical system, but the broader question at issue is: What is the nature of the rule system in natural language syntax? Prerequisite: 22.

136 Topics in Syntax Current issues in syntactic theory, including the role of phrase structure rules and lexical rules; the status of grammatical relations, and the interaction of syntax and semantics. Will focus on recent theories which greatly reduce and/or eliminate the role of transformations by "enriching" other components of the grammar.

141 Psycholinguistics: Introduction Survey of approaches to the nature of language processing. Topics include biological and neurological prerequisites for language, speech perception, syntactic and lexical processing, aphasia, and child language. Prerequisite: 11, 22, or Psych 1.

148 Language and the Brain Introduction to the study of neurolinguistics - the study of the relation between brain organization and language behavior. Topics include aphasia from a clinical, neurological, and linguistics perspective, split-brain patients, and laterality of brain function. Prerequisite: 11, 22, 32, Neuro 1, 2, Psych 1.

165 Historical and Comparative Linguistics Introduction to the study of historical linguistics. Topics include: types of sound changes; the causes of change. Will focus on the relation between historical linguistics and linguistic theory from the models of the neogrammarians through structuralism to generative grammar. Prerequisite: 22.

170 Introduction to Computational Linguistics Computer processing and analysis of language data; design and operation of digital computers and the structure of programming languages; discussion of linguistic theory and concrete programming problems in the area of diachronic linguistics, communication theory, generative grammar, machine translation, ATN parsing, and stylistic analysis.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF MODERN LANGUAGES

A major in linguistics consists of eight courses in the program. These must include LN 105 or 110, 205, 210, 215, and a seminar or independent study course to be taken during the senior year.

Majors are expected to complete at least one 200-level course in a foreign language. They are encouraged to take courses in the structure or history of specific languages (FR 342, FR 344, GR 342, GR 344, RU 340, SP 340, EN 295, EN 296) and appropriate courses in psychology (PY 100, 101, 204, 207) and in sociology (SO 100, 109). Students should consult with their advisers to plan a balanced curriculum.

Interdepartmental majors including linguistics and related disciplines are encouraged. Guidelines and suggestions are available from the program director.

A minor in linguistics consists of five courses taught in the linguistics program.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

105 Linguistic Analysis: Sounds and Words (I or II) One semester of a two-semester introduction to linguistics. Topics Include: phonetics, phonology, word forms, language change and acquisition.

110 Linguistic Analysis: Sentences and Dialects (I or II) One semester of a two-semester introduction to linguistics. Topics include: Syntax, semantics, language variation, language and society.

150 Languages of the World Survey of the world's languages by continent and nation. Does not count toward a major in linguistics.

205 Phonetics and Phonology Description, pronunciation, and transcription of human speech sounds. Patterns and functions of these sounds in language. Prerequisite: LN 105 or 110.

210 Morphology and Lexicology The derivation (lexicology) and use of "words" in sentences (morphology). Prerequisite LN 105 or 110.

215 Syntax and Semantics Contemporary generative theories of phrase structure and its relation to meaning. Prerequisite: LN 105 or 110.

220 Historical Linguistics Change and growth in natural languages. Methods of comparative reconstruction.

230 American Dialects Description of regional and social dialects in the U.S. with emphasis on methods of dialect fieldwork.

235 Sociolinguistics The study of language in social context: correlational patterns between linguistic features and social parameters, such as class, age , sex, and ethnicity.

240 Bilingualism This course investigates the nature of bilingualism and its effect on the linguistic, psychological, and social behavior of speakers.

241 Teaching Foreign Language Prerequisite: LN 105.

295 Topics in Linguistics Prerequisite: LN 105.

395 Seminar in Linguistics

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT DOMINGUEZ HILLS
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES AND FINE ARTS

Linguistics - the study of language - has been called "the most scientific of the humanities and the most humane of the sciences." It thus provides an excellent focus for the liberal arts and sciences, as well as a foundation for further study and application in such areas as language development, disorders, and remediation; elementary, secondary, and adult education; foreign languages and literatures; anthropology, philosophy, psychology and sociology. The Linguistics Program offers a series of courses and seminars designed to enable the student to pursue an in-depth investigation of language as a human characteristic and the foundation of all human interaction and culture. The range of courses also enables students to meet requirements for admission to academic and professional programs in general and applied linguistics.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Recommended: Lin 100 (Introduction to Language) or ENG/FRE/SPA 310 (The Study of Language).

UPPER DIVISION REQUIREMENTS (15 CREDITS)

1. ENG 311 Phonology
2. ENG 312 Morphology
3. ENG 314 Syntax
4. ENG 420 Linguistic Analysis
5. LIN 490 Seminar in Linguistics

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

LIN 100 Introduction to Language An overview of current knowledge about human language: its structure and function, its cultural and social environment, and its universality.

LIN 294 Independent Study in a Foreign Language

ENG 310 The Study of Language Traditional and modern approaches to the study of language. Prerequisite: ENG 111.

ENG 311 Phonology The Phonetics of a variety of languages and the phonetic phenomena that occur in natural languages. Prerequisite: ENG 111.

ENG 312 Morphology Descriptive and historical analysis of the structure of words in English and other languages. Prerequisite: ENG 111.

ENG 314 English Syntax Prerequisite: ENG 111.

ENG 317 Sociolinguistics: Black English Prerequisite: ENG 111.

ENG 413 History of the English Language Prerequisite: ENG 111.

ENG 419 Psycholinguistics Prerequisite: ENG 111 and 311 or 314.

ENG 420 Linguistic Analysis Descriptive and formal analysis of phonological, syntactic, and/or historical data from a variety of human languages. Prerequisite: ENG 111 and 311 or 314.

LIN 490 Seminar in Linguistics

LIN 494 Independent Study in a Foreign Language

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT FULLERTON
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Linguistics is the study of language. Like other rapidly developing fields, linguistics resists simple classification into one of the traditional categories of academic disciplines. As one of the humanities, linguistics is concerned with the historical development of a particular language or language family. As a social science, linguistics may be related to anthropology in describing language as part of culture; or it may be related to psychology, in describing language as a kind of human behavior. One branch of linguistics, phonetics, may be considered a natural science, related to the physical science of acoustics and the biological sciences of anatomy and physiology. As an applied science, linguistics has found many applications in fields as far apart as language pedagogy, speech therapy, and computer programming. Finally, linguistics may be considered a formal science in its own right, related to mathematics and logic.

Interdisciplinary aspects of this study are reflected in the organization of the program which offers a core of general linguistics courses and draws upon linguistically related courses in other departments.

The Bachelor of Arts is for students with an exceptional interest in and aptitude for the study of the systems of human communication. The essential relationships between language and thought and language and culture; the structure of foreign languages as well as English; the historical study of language and formal techniques are theoretical foundations of linguistic analysis.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT

Two progressive semesters of any two languages or four progressive semesters of any one language.

LOWER-DIVISION REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics 106 Language and Linguistics (3); any one 200-level linguistics course (3).

UPPER-DIVISION REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics 351 Introduction to Linguistic Phonetics and Phonology (3).

Linguistics 406 Descriptive Linguistics (3).

Linguistics 412 Sociolinguistics (3).

Linguistics 430 Historical Linguistics (3).

Any 300- or 400-level linguistics course (3).

FOUR ELECTIVES

Two must be from the linguistics upper-division courses other than those listed as required above; and two may be in linguistics upper-division courses or

Education TE 312 Human Growth and Development (3)

English 303 The Structure of Modern English (3)

English 490 History of the English Language (3)

Foreign Languages, any upper-division course (3)

Mathematics 304 Mathematical Logic (3)

Mathematics 305 Elements of Set Theory (3)

Philosophy 368 First Course in Symbolic Logic (3)

Physics 405 Acoustics (4)

Psychology 415 Cognitive Processes (3)

Students must consult with an adviser in linguistics before establishing their individual programs of study.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor in linguistics provides a solid introduction to the scientific study of language for students in a related major field. Students are required to take: Linguistics 106, Linguistics 351, and Linguistics 406. In addition, 12 units in elective courses selected with the approval of the Undergraduate Adviser are required. It is thus possible to tailor the minor to individual needs in rounding out a course of study in the student's major area of specialization.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

105A English as a Second Language

105B English as a Second Language

106 Language and Linguistics The nature of language, its origin and development; language in culture, the structure of language and its writing and transcription.

108 Linguistics and Minority Dialects The sounds, meanings and vocabulary of Afro-American, Caribbean, and other English dialects and their historical origin.

230 Introduction to Semantics Introduction to the role of word and sentence meaning as analyzed by contemporary linguistic theories. Prerequisite to Ling 430.

251 Animal Language and Communication Animal linguistic behavior in comparison with human speech and its derivatives, and an exploration of experiments concerned with dolphins, chimps and other species.

254 Introduction to Paralanguage and Kinesics: Body Language The physical actions, gestures and changes in the physiognomy that occur together with language and paralanguage in human communication.

300 Language and Culture

301 Sanskrit Introduction into the devanagari script as well as the phonology, morphology and syntax of the Sanskrit language.

305 The English Language in America

351 Introduction to Linguistic Phonetics and Phonology The nature and structure of sound systems in language; a thorough investigation of the International Phonetics Alphabet as applied to many different languages.

354 Linguistics and Literature Language as a medium of literature; the new stylistics. Prerequisite: a course in linguistics or English linguistics.

375 Introduction to Philosophy of Language

402 Advanced Phonetics

403 Speech/Language Development

406 Descriptive Linguistics A study of the sounds (phonology), forms and meanings (morphology), and syntax of languages.

412 Sociolinguistics Social dialects in relation to the surrounding communities. Prerequisite: Ling 106 or equivalent.

416 Anthropological Linguistics

417 Psycholinguistics

430 Historical Linguistics The comparative method in diachronic linguistic methodology and theory, graphemics, glottochronology, language families, dialect geography and internal reconstruction. Prerequisite: 406 or equivalent.

443A Principles of Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages

443B *Principles of Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages*

492 *Linguistic Fieldwork* Prerequisites: Ling 106; 351 or 406.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS

The Department of Linguistics offers a program leading to a Major in linguistics. The aim of this program is to provide the student with the theoretical and methodological bases and procedures for the analysis of language and languages, on both the descriptive and historical levels. In addition to the introductory course (Ling 29.100), there is a core of half-course credits dealing with special areas within linguistics, such as historical linguistics, semantics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, language typology, language pedagogy, and speech science. Advanced courses deal with phonetics, phonology, grammar, linguistic theory and applied linguistics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Students majoring in linguistics must complete the following courses:

Linguistics 29.100, 29.301, 29.302, 29.303, 29.304, 29.381, plus three other credits in linguistics. In addition, all students must have a working knowledge of a modern language other than English, proficiency to be determined by successful completion of a university course in the language or by an oral or written test given by the department.

For major programs combining linguistics with another subject students must complete:

Linguistics 29.100, 29.301, 29.302, 29.303, 29.304, plus one further credit in linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

29.100 Introduction to Linguistics Elementary principles and methods of descriptive analysis of language; phonetics; phonology; morphology; syntax.

29.211 Historical Linguistics Principles and methods of the historical analysis of languages. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.223 Linguistic Theory and Second-Language Learning Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.232 Semantics The study of meaning as part of the study of communication. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.261 Psycholinguistics Language performance and language use; the production and perception of language. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.264 Speech and Language Problems An examination of the congenital, developmental and acquired disorders of language, speech and voice; prevalences, types, causes and effects. Prerequisite: 29.261.

29.271 Sociolinguistics The place of language within society; bilingual and multilingual communities; language and social mobility and social stratification. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.272 Language Typology The study of language typology as a classificatory device, universalist hypothesis, and areal features. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.280 Language and Communication Among theories about the nature of language that the course examines are those of Skinner and Chomsky; and the speech of act theorists. Answers are attempted to questions: What is language? What is meaning? What is it to communicate? Prerequisite: second year-standing.

29.297 Writing Theory and Practice Prerequisite: second-year standing.

29.301 Phonetics Recognition, description, transcription and production of speech sounds; systems of transcription. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.302 Phonology The sound-systems of languages; methods for the analysis and description of phonological structure. Prerequisite: 29.301.

29.303 Language Analysis Direction and practice in the analysis of grammatical material, including both morphology and syntax. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.304 Grammatical Theory Comparison of major current schools of linguistics. Theories of grammatical structure. Prerequisite: 29.303.

29.381 Language Structure Intensive analysis of the linguistic structure of a selected language. Prerequisite: 29.100.

29.401 Advanced Phonology A continuation of 29.302. Prerequisite: 29.301, 29.302, 29303, 29.304.

29.402 Advanced Grammar A continuation of 29.304. Prerequisite: 29.301, 29.302, 29.303, 29.304.

29.409 Seminar in Current Issues in Linguistics Prerequisite: 29.301, 29.302, 29.303, 29.304.

29.421 Language Testing Prerequisite: 29.223 or enrollment in CTESL.

29.423 Analysis of Discourse Principles of discourse analysis and their application in problems in applied linguistics. Prerequisite: third- or fourth-year standing or enrollment in CTESL.

29.424 Teaching English as a Second Language: History and Theory Prerequisite: 29.100 or enrollment in CTESL.

29.425 Teaching English as a Second Language: Methodology Prerequisite: 29.223 or enrollment in CTESL.

29.461 Seminar in Experimental Linguistics Prerequisite: 29.301, 29.302, 29.303, 29.304.

29.462 Second-Language Acquisition Prerequisite: 29.261 or enrollment in CTESL.

29.485 Structures of English Prerequisite: 29.100 or enrollment in CTESL.

29.495 Research Seminar in English and Education Prerequisite: 29.485 or ENG 18.295 and 29.297.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF IOWA AT PELLA
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics Major (75 quarter hours).

25 quarter hours in Linguistics courses such as

1. Cross-Cultural 311 Cross-Cultural Perception and Communication
2. ENG 330 Introduction to Linguistics
3. ENG 331 History of the Language
4. ENG 332 Advanced English Grammar
5. ENG 333 Phonetics and Phonemics
6. ENG 385 Teaching English as a Second Language
7. ENG 399, 499 Independent Study/Reading in Linguistics
8. ENG 399, 499 Independent Study/Field Methods in Linguistics
9. FRE Phonetics from the Paris Program

10 quarter hours approved by the director such as

1. PHI 120 Introduction to Philosophy
2. PHI 125 General Logic
3. PHI 220 Symbolic Logic
4. PHI 264 Philosophy of Language

5 quarter hours in Anthropology from

1. SOC 236 Minority Groups
2. ANTH 260 Introduction to Anthropology
3. ANTH 266 The North American Indians
4. ANTH 360 Cultural Anthropology

5 quarter hours in Psychology from the Education or Psychology Department.

20 quarter hours in Electives - (chosen in consultation with the director).

At least 10 quarter hours in a language (other than the native language) or a reading knowledge in a second language.

Communication Skills Endorsement: students are required to meet the skills criteria of the English Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A non-Indo-European language, such as the Mayan language, Japanese, Swahili or Hebrew, plus a course in computer science.

The student should learn about several languages so that the concepts of comparative linguistics become meaningful. He/she will become familiar not only with the field of language itself, but also with supporting disciplines such as psychology, philosophy, and anthropology.

Students wishing to focus their studies upon an area of specialization such as Teaching English as a Second Language, computer-assisted language analysis, missionary or field work, languages not conventionally taught in the college curriculum, anthropological linguistics or language and logic, are encouraged to consult early with the linguistics faculty on a plan of required and elective courses which meet such special needs.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

30 quarter hours in linguistics. Typically, courses would include:

1. ENG 330 Introduction to Linguistics

2. ENG 331 History of the Language

3. ENG 332 Advanced English Grammar

4. ENG 385 Teaching English as a Second Language

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ENG 291I Field Methods in Linguistics

ENG 330 Introduction to Linguistics Presents the fundamentals of the science of linguistics; concepts of morphology, phonetics and phonemics.

ENG 331 History of the Language

ENG 332 Advanced English Grammar

ENG 333 Phonetics and Phonemics A detailed study of speech sounds, production mechanisms, and the structuring of sounds in language.

ENG 385 Teaching English as a Second Language

CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
ARTS AND SCIENCES

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

21 credits as follows:

ENG 200, ENG 230, ENG 400, ENG 430, ENG 431.

Plus one of the following: 6 credits of a foreign language at the intermediate level or CS 271 and CS 285 or ED 106 and either ED 498 or ENG 490 (for independent study in manual sign systems).

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ENG 200 Descriptive Linguistics The structure and system of language with English as the subject of the analysis: history, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, usage.

ENG 230 The Study of Language General concepts of language as it is involved in thought, society, literature, and scientific analysis with emphasis on universal characteristics and relevance to contemporary English.

ENG 400 Descriptive Linguistics II Intensive analysis (syntactic, morphological, phonological) of selected data from English and other languages.

ENG 430 Studies in Linguistics and the English Language

ENG 431 The History of the English Language

CS 271 Introduction to Computer Science Prerequisite: Math 121 or 125 or placement test.

CS 285 Advanced Programming Concepts Prerequisite: CS 271 or Math 471, and Math 122 or 125.

SP ED 106 Basic Manual Communication II A continuation of the Manual Alphabet and American Sign Language of the Deaf designed to provide further skill in non-verbal communication.

CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF MODERN LANGUAGES
ARTS AND SCIENCES

The program in linguistics offers no courses under its own aegis, but draws its curriculum from courses already existing in the Departments of Anthropology, Communication, English, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Psychology, and Speech and Hearing. Both a major and a minor in linguistics are offered.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Ten courses (40 hrs) distributed as follows: either ENG 311 or ANT/MLA 325 (4 hrs); one course in each of the Group B cores (12 hrs); six elective courses selected from Groups B and C (24 hrs).

2. Two language requirements: a foreign language course at the 200-level or above; at least four credits in an "uncommon language" (one not closely related to English).

3. Presentation of a senior project before graduation.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Six courses (24 hrs) distributed as follows: either ENG 311 or ANT/MLA 325 (4hrs); one course in each of the Group B cores (12hrs); two elective courses selected from Groups B and C (8 hrs).

2. Both language requirements described for majors.

COURSES

GROUP A: BASIC CORE

ANT 325 Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics

ENG 311 Introduction to English Linguistic

GROUP B: HISTORICAL CORE

ENG 315 History of English

ENG 425 Studies in Language and Linguistics

GROUP B: THEORETICAL CORE

COM 361 Rhetorical Theory

ENG 312 Modern English Grammar

ENG 425 Studies in Language and Linguistics

PHL 377 Philosophy and Language

GROUP B: APPLIED CORE

ANT 353 Linguistic Field Methods (6 credits)

ANT 472 Language, Culture and Change

ENG 425 Studies in Languages and Linguistics

MLA 436 Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages

PSY 338 Psychology of Language

SPH 228 Phonetics

SPH 438 Seminar in Urban Language Patterns

GROUP C: ELECTIVES

COM 332 Interracial Communication

COM 445 Language and Thought in Communication

COM 492 Seminar in Communication

ENG 425 Studies in Language and Linguistics

ENG 431 Workshop in Rhetoric and Style

FRN 315 French Phonetics and Diction

FRN 434 Special Topics in French Linguistics

GER 415 Phonetics and Contrastive Structures (German)

MLA 310 Structure of Specific Languages

MLA 434 Special Topics in Linguistics

PHL 332 Symbolic Logic

PHL 432 Analytic and Linguistic Philosophy

PHL 433 Advanced Symbolic Logic

SPH 229 Speech and Language Development

SPH 331 Psychology of Speech and Hearing

SPH 485 Speech and Hearing Science

SPN 315 Spanish Phonetics

SPN 490 Special Topics in Spanish

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

INTERDISCIPLINARY LINGUISTICS MAJOR

A minimum of 30 credit hours selected by the student in consultation with an adviser on the Linguistics Committee. At least 24 of these credits must be chosen from among courses numbered 300 or higher. Each concentrator is normally expected to select courses in accordance with the following plan: (a) 18 credits consisting of English 210, 211 (Anthropology 211), 304, 405 (Anthropology 430), 406 (Anthropology 440), and 464 (which may be taken more than once with different topics, although all other courses under this heading must also be taken); (b) at least 3 credits from English 302 or 409, Philosophy 300, 301, 404, or 406 (Strongly recommended), Independent Study (either English 481 or Interdisciplinary 480), also strongly recommended, and Interdisciplinary Honors. The student may propose other courses in the College which make a coherent addition to the concentration program. In the recent past students have selected courses in Philosophy (366 and 442), Psychology (351, 362, 451, 452), Computer Science (442), and Speech (311).

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor in Linguistics is through the Interdisciplinary English Department. The minor requires 18 credits in departmental linguistics (selected from English 210, 211, 302, 303, 304, 405, 406, 409, 464).

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

210 Principles of Grammatical Analysis An introduction to the goals, issues, and methods of grammar, both traditional and modern.

211 The Study of Language An introduction to the scientific study of the elements of language, including sound and writing systems, grammatical approaches.

302 Language in America A study of the origin, development, and present state of American English, including American Indian.

303 History of the English Language

304 Generative Syntax This introduction to transformational-generative grammar investigates the structures and operations underlying sentences currently accepted by speakers of English.

405 Descriptive Linguistics A study of contemporary methods of linguistic analysis, with emphasis on data drawn from a wide variety of languages; in-depth analysis of a single language.

406 Social and Historical Linguistics A study of language-change and variation, with special attention paid to ways in which social variation in language influences the direction and progress of linguistic change.

COLORADO COLLEGE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND GEN. ST.

The linguistic minor is designed to introduce students to different aspects of the study of language function and linguistic science. The five compulsory courses include both analytic and functional approaches. We recommend that students take GS 208 as early in the sequence as possible. The writing component may be satisfied by GS 318, AN 250, PH 214 or GS 320 with the consent of the instructor.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

CORE REQUIRED COURSES

1. GS 208 Introduction to Linguistics
2. GS 318 Meaning and Structure in Language
3. PH 214 Philosophy of Language

ONE OF THESE TWO

1. AN 250 Language and Culture
2. PH 214 Philosophy of Language

The fifth and sixth required courses may be selected from among the following group, which includes courses that explore closely related areas. A student wishing to undertake a project in an area not treated by existing courses may, with the consent of three faculty members involved in the minor, select GS 320 as the sixth course.

1. Any modern foreign language at the 200-level or higher or Classics 101, 102, or 111 and 112
2. AN 293 Afro American Folklore
3. ED 399-3 Secondary School Teaching: Foreign Languages
4. EN 302 History of the English Language
5. GS 212 Minds, Machines and Mammals
6. MA 221 Computer Science I or 222 Computer Science II
7. PH 108 Introduction to Logic

8. PH 211 Language, Literature, and Criticism
9. PY 223 Physiological Psychology
10. HU 105 (Cinema)
11. AN 170 Topics (only if topic is language acquisition)
12. GS 320 Independent Study

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

GS 208 Introduction to Linguistic Science Modern concepts concerning the nature, structure and functioning of language.

AN 250 Language and Culture Examines the interrelationships of linguistic and cultural patterns and the use of linguistic evidence in the historical reconstruction of cultures.

AN 255 Language Acquisition Explores the way in which humans learn their native language.

GS 318 Meaning and Structure in Language Introduction to linguistic semantics and the relationship of the syntactic and semantic components of grammar.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
DEPT. OF MODERN LANG. AND LINGUISTICS.
ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics offers courses in linguistics (the study of the structure of language) and elementary, intermediate, and advanced courses in the minor as well as the major languages of Europe and south, southeast, and east Asia. Students take these courses because they are interested in the area in which the language is spoken.

Linguistics, the systematic study of human speech, lies at the crossroads of the humanities and the social sciences, and much of its appeal derives from the special combination of intuition and rigor that the analysis of language demands. The interests of the members of the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics span most of the major subfields of linguistics--phonetics and phonology, the study of speech sounds; syntax, the study of sentence structure; semantics, the study of meaning; historical linguistics, the study of language change in time; sociolinguistics, the study of language as a social and cultural artifact; and applied linguistics, which relates the results of linguistic research to problems of bilingual education, second-language learning, and similar practical concerns. In theory, the gulf between the study of language in general and the study of particular languages, such as Spanish or German, is very wide; in practice, however, the two are intimately connected, and a high proportion of the students who enroll in linguistics courses at Cornell owe their initial interest in the discipline to a period of exposure to a foreign language in college or high school.

There are two introductory course sequences in linguistics: 111-112, which stresses the relationship of linguistics to other disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, and 101-102, which is designed for language majors, linguistics majors, and others who think that they may wish to do further work in the subject. The Cornell Linguistic Circle, a student organization, sponsors weekly colloquia on linguistic topics; these meetings are open to the University public, and anyone wishing to learn more about linguistics is most welcome to attend.

THE MAJOR

The major in linguistics has two prerequisites: (1)completion of Linguistics 101-102, and (2)proficiency in one language other than English or qualification in two languages other that English, one of which must be non-Indo-European or non-European. Some students may be unable to attain qualification in a non-European language before entering the major, in which case the requirement may be completed after admission to the major.

Completion of the major requires:

1. Three of the following:

    a. Linguistics 301: Phonology I

    b. Linguistics 303: Syntax I

    c. Linguistics 309 or 310: Morphology

    d. a course in historical method, such as Linguistics 410, or the history of a specific language or family.

2. a course at or beyond the 300 level in the structure of English or some other language or a typological or comparative structure course such as Linguistics 401.

3. a minimum of 16 additional credits chosen in consultation with the adviser from:

    a. other linguistics courses

    b. courses in a non-European or non-Indo European language (not literature), provided that they have not been used for other requirements.

For other courses relevant to linguistics, see anthropology, psychology, human development and family studies, computer science, and philosophy.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101-102 Theory and Practice of Linguistics Designed primarily for those who intend to major in a language or in general linguistics.

111 Themes in Linguistics Intended primarily for nonmajors.

113-114 Hispanic Bilingualism An introductory sociolinguistics course on the English language as used in Spanish-English bilingual communities.

118 Varieties of Human Language Language identification, literacy and multilingualism are among the issues touched on.

200 Traditional English Grammar for Foreign Language Students

201 Phonetics Emphasis on identifying, producing, and transcribing speech sounds.

202 Instrumental Phonetics Intermediate-level study of practical, experimental, and theoretical aspects of articulatory and acoustic phonetics.

244 Language and the Sexes

264 Language, Mind, and Brain

300 Multilingual Societies and Cultural Policy

301-302 Phonology I, II An introduction to contemporary phonology, which studies the system of rules and representations underlying the human ability to produce and understand speech.

303-304 Syntax I, II 303 is an introduction to syntactic theory, with emphasis on the classical theory of transformational grammar. 304 is an advanced course, surveying current syntactic models and dealing with such issues as the nature of syntactic representation, levels of representation, principles of universal grammar, and the relation of syntax and semantics.

306 Functional Syntax A general survey of syntactic theories that highlight grammatical function and reveal its role in discourse structure.

308 Dialectology

309-310 Morphology I, II Prerequisite: 101 or 111, 309 not required for 310.

311-312 The Structure of English Prerequisite: for 311, 102; for 312, 311.

313 English for Teachers of English A course in modern English for teachers of nonnative speakers.

314 Teaching English as a Foreign Language

316 Introduction to Mathematical Linguistics

318 Style and Language Prerequisite: 101.

321 History of the Romance Languages Prerequisite: Linguistics 101 and qualification in any Romance language.

323 Comparative Romance Linguistics Prerequisite: 101 and qualification in any Romance language.

341 India as a Linguistic Area Cross-family influences in an area of interaction over a long time span are considered. No knowledge of Indian languages is expected.

366 Spanish in the United States

400 Semiotics and Language Prerequisite: some background in linguistics, philosophy, psychology, anthropology, or literary theory.

401 Language Typology Study of a basic question of contemporary linguistics: in what ways do languages differ, and in what ways are they all alike? Efforts to characterize the total repertory of constructions available to natural languages. Common morphological devices and their syntactic correlates.

402 Languages in Contact Prerequisite: 101-102.

403 Introduction to Applied Linguistics Prerequisite: a course in the structure of a language at the 400 level.

404 Comparative Methodology Exemplification of the methods of comparative reconstruction of proto-languages selected from a variety of language families.

405-406 Sociolinguistics Social influences on linguistic behavior shifts in register, style, dialect, or language in different speech situations.

410 Introduction to Historical Linguistics A survey of the basic mechanisms of linguistic changes with examples from a variety of languages.

415-416 Social Functions of Language Prerequisite: 101 or 111.

417 History of the English Language

421 Linguistic Semantics Prerequisite: 303.

436 Language Development(also Psychology 436 and Human Development and Family Studies 436) A survey of basic literature on development. Major theoretical positions in the field are considered in the light of studies in first language acquisition of phonology, syntax, and semantics from infancy onward. The fundamental issue of relations between language and cognition will be discussed. The acquisition of communication systems in nonhuman species such as chimps, and problems of language pathology will also be addressed, but the main emphasis will be on normal language development in the child. Prerequisite: at least one course in cognitive psychology, cognitive development, or linguistics.

440 Dravidian Structures Prerequisite: 102.

442 Indo-Aryan Structures Prerequisite: 102.

DREW UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Drawing on the offerings of several departments, interested students may complete a minor in linguistics. No major in linguistics is offered. The minor is under the direction of a Faculty Committee on Linguistics, one member of which serves as adviser to the minors.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

For a formal minor in linguistics students must complete the following schedule of courses:

LING 100/General Linguistics

One of the following: LINGUISTICS 103, 105, 110, 115

Three foreign language courses, drawn either from the nonliterary curricula of the departments of classics, French, German-Russian, and Spanish or from the semitics courses offered in the Theological and Graduate Schools. These three courses must be arranged so that at least two language families or subfamilies are represented (Latin, French, and Spanish, e.g., would not satisfy the requirement, since all are Italic; but the substitution of German, Russian or Hebrew for any one of them would satisfy it). At least one of the three courses must be in advanced composition and conversation. If either of the other courses involves a lower level semester, a sequence of two courses must be taken.

One of the following: PHIL 121; MATH/PHIL 151.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 General Linguistics Descriptive and prescriptive linguistics. Phonetics and phonemics. Morphemics and syntagmology.

103 Indo-European Historical Linguistics An introduction to the linguistic study of the Indo-European family of languages.

105 The Structure of the English Language

110 Language and Culture Ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Culture as the super-structure of language. Linguistic criteria of social memberships.

115 Communication Theory The evolution of sense-organs. The comparative study of animal signaling systems. Pre-verbal and non-verbal communication.

DUKE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ARTS AND SCIENCES

Students interested in the study of language as part of their undergraduate program or as preparation for graduate work in linguistics should consult the instructors of the courses listed below. Students may concentrate (concentrate = major) in linguistics through Program II.

COURSES

ANTHROPOLOGY

107 Introduction to Linguistics

112 Current Topics in Linguistics

116 Language, Ethnicity, and New Nations

118S The Language of Advertising

119 Language, Culture, and Society

211S Ethnography of Communication

ENGLISH

111 Introduction to Linguistics

112 English Historical Linguistics

115 Present-Day English

118S The Teaching of Composition, Grammar, and Literature in the Secondary School

119 Current Topics in Linguistics

208 History of the English Language

209 Present-Day English

FRENCH

120 Language, Computers, and Formal Intelligence

131S French in the New World

210 The Structure of French

211 History of the French Language

GERMAN

205, 206 Middle High German

216 History of the German Language

219 Applied Linguistics

INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSES

111 Introduction to Linguistics

119 Current Topics in Linguistics

PHILOSOPHY

103 Symbolic Logic

109 Philosophy of Language

250S Topics in Formal Philosophy

PSYCHOLOGY

134 Psychology of Language

220S Psycholinguistics

RUSSIAN

185S Introduction to Slavic Linguistics

186S History of the Russian Language

SPANISH

119S Structure of Spanish

210 History of the Spanish Language

FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY
DEPT. OF LANG. AND LINGUISTICS.
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES

The Bachelor of Arts Degree in Languages and Linguistics provides students with a solid liberal arts education at the same time that it prepares them for entrance into several professions or for graduate study. The development of skills in language and linguistic analysis enables graduates to establish careers in teaching, commerce, and government service.

Students should begin the major and the second language in the first year.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

In addition to University and college requirements, undergraduate requirements for the major are:

12 credits: FRE/GER/ or SPN 4300, 4400, 4401 (native speakers should consult the Chairman of the Department of Languages and Linguistics concerning this requirement).

24 credits: For majors in French or German 3 courses in civilization and literature (FRW/GEW 4100, 4101, LIT 4604) and 3 courses in linguistics including LIN 4010 and at least 1 course in French or German linguistics. For majors in Spanish 3 courses in civilization and literature (SPW 4100, 4101, 4130) 3 courses in linguistics including LIN 4010, or at least 1 course in Spanish linguistics.

Grades below C in a required language skills course will not be counted toward fulfilling the requirements of the major.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

LIN 4010 Introduction to Linguistics Study of the nature of language, its origin and structure.

LIN 4417 Linguistics and Reading The application of linguistic knowledge to the teaching of reading.

TSL 4551 Problems in Teaching English as a Second Language

ENG 4574 Black English An introduction to the structure, history, and educational implications of Black English.

LIN 4620 Bilingualism Language and cognition, language acquisition in the bilingual child, bilingual influences upon learning.

LIN 4705 Psycholinguistics Psychology of language and communication: mechanics of language learning in relation to behavior and thinking.

FRE 4800 Structure of Modern French

FRE 4830 History and Dialectology of French

GER 4830 History and Dialectology of German

SPN 4840 History of the Spanish Language

SPN 4850 Structure of Modern Spanish

GER 4850 Structure of Modern German

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF LANG. AND LINGUISTICS.

Linguistics is the science which studies all aspects of language--the nature of man's ability to symbolize, the units of which language is composed, the ways in which these units are organized in different languages, dialect variations within a single language community, and the changes which occur over a period of time.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics majors are required to take six semester courses covering basic linguistic theory, in preparation for more advanced work. Beyond these, students should select major electives from the many Linguistics courses offered each semester, with the advice of their faculty advisers.

Linguistics majors are also required to complete a minimum of eight semesters of one modern foreign language and demonstrate practical competence in that language. Completion of this language requirement also fulfills the minor concentration for a Linguistics major, although the student may minor in another subject as long as he also fulfills the language requirement.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Two minors are available through this department, one in Linguistics and one in Linguistics-Teacher Preparation. Students following the Linguistics Minor must take the following courses: Introduction to Language, two semester courses chosen from Phonetics and Phonology and Morphology and Syntax, and two Linguistics Electives.

Students following the Linguistics-Teacher Preparation Program must take Introduction, Foundations of Education, Methodology of Language Teaching (or Teaching of English as a Foreign language for those interested in teaching EFL), Language Testing, Principles of Secondary Education, and Student Teaching.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

001, 002 Introduction to Language Examination of the phenomenon of language and of ways to describe languages.

213, 214 Phonetics and Phonology Fall semester: (Phonetics) Study of the physiology of speech production, and training in phonetic transcription. Spring semester: (Phonology) Study of the methods of classical phonemics.

225, 226 Morphology and Syntax First semester: Study of the internal structure of words and the interrelationships among words. Second semester: Study of the internal structure of sentences and the interrelations among their components.

295 Language and Culture The interrelationship of language and culture seen from the point of view of linguistics and anthropology.

403, 404 Language Analysis and Description Methods o f describing the phonology and grammar of unknown languages. Prerequisite: 213-214, 225-226.

413, 414 Instrumental Phonetics Training in the techniques of palatography and sonagraphy for the analysis of speech. Prerequisite: 213-214.

431 Semantics Historical review of semantic studies; the interdependence of syntax and semantics.

441, 442 Comparative Indo-European Linguistics Reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European based on Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hittite, and other languages.

444 Old English

449 Historical Linguistics Study of language change and the methods for reconstructing unattested stages of a language.

482 Pragmatics The structure of communicative events. Development of contextual and functional theories of language and linguistic interaction.

APPLIED LINGUISTICS

051 Foundations of Education Structure of language teaching.

053 Principles and Techniques of Secondary Education: Urban and Suburban

054 Student Teaching

057, 058 Language Learning and Teaching

350 Language Testing The construction and use of foreign language tests.

351 Language Acquisition Focus on adult language acquisition.

353 Methodology of Bilingual Education

354 Bilingual Assessment

357 Methodology of Language Teaching

436 Linguistics and Translation History of translation theories. Linguistic models for translation: transformational, semantic, situational.

451 Bilingualism Survey of major theoretical issues about bilingualism from the disciplines of linguistics, psychology, sociology, and education.

454 Linguistics and Reading

455 Contrastive Analysis Techniques for comparing languages in order to discover and describe the differences.

471, 472 Introduction to Psycholinguistics The study of cognitive processes such as perception, storage of information and formulation of utterances underlying the use of language.

475 Psycholinguistics: Language Pathology An introduction to clinical linguistics, including both theoretical issues in neurolinguistic research as well as practical applications to the speech-language and hearing clinic.

476 Psycholinguistics: Children's Language Disorders Study of defective language development in children with various disorders including cerebral palsy, hearing impairment, mental retardation and childhood aphasia.

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

383 Introduction to Sociolinguistics Survey of topics on the influence of social factors on language.

481 Speech Act Theory

483 Discourse Analysis: Narrative

484 Discourse Analysis: Conversation

488 Sociology of Language Introductory survey of topics on the problems for society associated with linguistics diversity and language variation.

496 Cross-Cultural Communication Cultural influences on communication; description and analysis of cross-cultural interaction events; male-female differences.

COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

461 Computation and Linguistics I An introduction to the electronic digital computer and the preparation of linguistics statements for computational research.

462 Computation and Linguistics II Survey of existing systems for linguistic analysis in machine translation; structure of algorithms, dictionaries, grammars. Prerequisite: 461.

463 Artificial Intelligence Introduction to essential artificial intelligence concepts such as representation of information, search strategies, and effective procedures.

464 Automatic Processing of Language Data Introduction to the theory of automata. Computers as hardware devices for storing, processing and outputting the language symbols.

465 Automatic Parsing of Sentences Language and meaning. Basic units in message structuring.

HAMILTON COLLEGE
INDEPENDENT LINGUISTICS PROGRAM

Linguistics courses foster an understanding of such areas as communication, culture, folklore, language change, and human thought processes. The core of the Interdisciplinary Linguistics Program is described below.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100F,S Introductory Linguistics A general examination of the study of language and the linguistic theories (Structuralism, Transformational Grammar) that have had the most pervasive influence on linguistic and cognate disciplines.

201S Semantics and Pragmatics An examination of meaning in language: reference, speech act theory, metaphor, deixis and conversational implicatures.

210W Phonetics and the Analysis of Speech Methodology of linguistic data collection and analysis.

242S Language, Self, and Society The use of language in social contexts. Attention paid to Black English, sexist speech, the construction of self in speech acts.

250F Folklore The linguistic perspective on oral performances such as personal narration, poetry composed as it is being performed, fairy tales, myths.

260S Language Change The change in language over time. Topics include the reconstructing and dating of dead languages. Prerequisite: 100.

301F Advanced Topics in Linguistic Theory Prerequisite: 100.

RELATED COURSES OFFERED IN OTHER DISCIPLINES:

ENG 446S History of the English Language

PHI 280F Philosophy of Language

PSY 290S Psychology of Language and Thought

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

More than most academic disciplines, linguistics stands at the crossroads of the humanities and sciences, and much of its special appeal derives from the interplay of intuition and rigor which the analysis of human speech demands. Directly or indirectly, most current linguistic research is directed toward the goal of evolving an explicit theory of language; progress in this direction, however, can only be made on the basis of data from a wide range of individual languages, interpreted with the sensitivity and attention to detail of which the linguist is capable.

The bulk of the Department's course offerings lie in the areas of linguistic theory, descriptive linguistics, and historical linguistics. Linguistic theory seeks to characterize as precisely as possible the notion of grammar, a term technically used to refer to a system of internalized rules, some of which may be universal and others of which are peculiar to specific languages, whose function is to link sound with meaning. Since it is in practice impossible to divorce this study from the investigation of individual linguistic phenomena, the Department's elementary theory courses serve at the same time to introduce the basic techniques of linguistic analysis (descriptive linguistics), a field in which specialized instruction is available at a more advanced level. Historical linguistics, which examines the processes by which grammars change in time, is not only a subject of interest in its own right, but highly relevant to the study of current theoretical issues as well.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The undergraduate program attempts to provide students with a grounding in each of the three main areas of study described above. Courses in linguistics must be complemented with courses in a combined field of the student's choice.

Basic concentration requirements: 6 1/2 full courses:

1. Required courses:
    a. 110 and 115.
    b. 112 or 120.
    c. Two additional half courses in Linguistics (other than 97hf, 98f, and 99)
    d. Four half courses in the combined field.
    e. Two additional half courses, which may be in Linguistics, the combined field, or a related field.

2. Tutorial:
    a. Sophomore year: 97hf required.
    b. Junior year: 98hf required.

3. General examination: Written general examination required of all concentrators at the end of the senior year.

4. Other information:
    a. Two years of language study in secondary school are required for admission to the concentration.
    b. All concentrators must demonstrate a knowledge of one foreign language by the end of the junior year.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Students may minor in Linguistics, combining this with a major in another field as a combined concentration. The Linguistics Minor requires a minimum of 4 half courses. Two of these 4 half courses must be chosen from 110, 112, 115, 120.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

104 Language and the Computer Introduction to computer processing of natural language; primarily intended for students in the humanities. Topics include morphological analysis, dictionary compilation and look-up, formal models of grammar, formal semantic representation, parsing, and prototype conversion algorithms from one formal language to another. No previous knowledge of computer programming required.

110 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to contemporary linguistic theory and methods of linguistic analysis.

111 Descriptive Techniques The analysis of morphology. Study of data from a wide variety of languages. Prerequisite: An introductory course.

112 Transformational Syntax An introduction to syntactic theory emphasizing transformational grammar and its empirical basis. Evidence for phrase structural analyzes, motivation of transformational rules, rule interaction and ordering, constraints on rule application.

113 Intermediate Syntax Continuation of 112. Prerequisite: 112.

115 Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology An introduction to descriptive phonetics and phonological theory. Students will be expected to transcribe and analyze data from a wide variety of languages.

116 Semantics Studies models of semantic interpretation for formal theories of grammar. Introduction to basic principles of formal semantics for linguists.

117r Linguistic Field Methods Empirical method in linguistic description: the techniques of work with informants.

118 Introduction to Discourse Analysis An examination of various communicational principles that operate between the speaker/writer and the hearer/reader. Topics include: presupposition, point of view, discourse and sentence themes, discourse deletion, and reference and honorifics. Data will be drawn mostly from English, Russian, and Japanese.

119 Structure of Iroquoian

120 Introduction to Historical Linguistics

158r History of Irish From Indo-European to Old Irish: essentials of Celtic comparative and historical grammar.

160 The Native Languages of North America

161 Structure of Wiyot Description and study of an American Indian language formerly spoken in northern California. Prerequisite: Linguistics 160.

162 Structure of Malecite-Passamaquoddy Description and study of an American Indian language spoken in Maine and New Brunswick. Prerequisite: 160.

175 Structure of Japanese Prerequisite: 112.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
INDEPENDENT LINGUISTICS PROGRAM

The Interdisciplinary Linguistics Program offers courses to prepare students (1) for graduate study in theoretical and applied linguistics and (2) for careers in linguistics research, the teaching of linguistics, and applied linguistics, such as lexicography and the teaching of English as a second language. The participating departments offer dually designated courses.

33-Credit Major in Linguistics, B.A. Students in this major shall arrange their program in consultation with the program coordinator.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

150 The Phenomena of Language The nature of language, its forms and uses. A core course in general linguistics which introduces the student to such areas as how language is acquired, sound and grammar systems, language change, and language families.

160 (SPV 246) Introduction to Linguistics Survey of linguistic science, with special attention to descriptive and applied linguistics.

185 (CMP 166) Introduction to Computer Programming Introduction to programming in a high-level language. Prerequisite: 2 1/2 years of high school math or MAT 036.

240 (SPE 301) Language and Communication The use of language, its influence on thought and behavior, and the techniques for overcoming common barriers and misunderstandings in communication. Prerequisite: SPE 100, 103, or 104.

245 (SPV 245) Articulatory Phonetics Fundamentals of articulatory phonetics; descriptive analysis of spoken forms of American English.

247 (SPV 247) Anatomy and Physiology of the Speech Mechanism

248 (SPV 248) Acoustic Phonetics Theoretical and experimental approaches to speech acoustics. The analysis and synthesis of the speech wave. Prerequisite: 245.

266 (PHI 230) Symbolic Logic Introduction to the techniques and applications of modern deductive logic. Prerequisite: one 100-level PHI course.

275 (ANT 328) Language and Culture The interrelationships of language and culture with particular reference to the data of unwritten languages as these apply to the reconstruction of ethnohistory. Prerequisite: ANT 170.

309 (SPE 309) Communication Theory Prerequisite: SPE 160.

318 (ENG 304) The Structure of Modern English Prerequisite: two 200-level ENG courses.

319 (ENG 305) History of the English Language Prerequisite: two 200-level ENG courses.

328 (SPV 329) Social and Regional Dialects of English Prerequisite: 245.

330 (SPV 321) Psychology of Speech and Language The role of language in controlling verbal and nonverbal behavior. The nature and development of human and animal communication.

418 (ENG 451) Studies in Linguistics Prerequisite: two 200-level ENG courses.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY
TESOL PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
ARTS AND SCIENCES

MINOR IN TESOL

Students enrolling in this program must have at least two years of a foreign language or equivalent at the college level in case the of a native speaker of English, or demonstrated proficiency in English at a level commensurate with the student's role as a language model and instructor in the case of a non-native speaker of English.

18 hours required, exclusive of ENG 397

Required courses: ENG 341, 343, 344, 345, and 346; 3 hours selected from ENG 241, 243, 310, 440, and COM 370.

Elective practicum ENG 397.

Students of undergraduate standing may obtain an Illinois State Approval for Teaching English as a Second Language by fulfilling the following requirements: (1) fulfill teacher education certification requirements of either the Standard Elementary and/or High school Certificate, (2) complete the 18 hours of required course work as listed in the Minor in TESOL, and (3) obtain 100 clock hours of ESL clinical experience or 3 months of teaching experience in English as a Second Language at the appropriate level. This practical experience may be obtained by enrolling in ENG 345 and/or 397.

COURSES

ENG 241 Growth and Structure of the English Language

ENG 243 Traditional and Non-Traditional Grammars

ENG 244 Applied Grammar and Usage for Writers

ENG 310 History and Development of the English Language

ENG 341 Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics Aims and methods of linguistic science. Nature and function of language.

ENG 343 Cross-Cultural Aspects in TESOL

ENG 344 TESOL: Theoretical Foundations

ENG 345 TESOL: Methods and Materials

ENG 346 Assessment and Testing in ESL

COM 370 Psychology of Language Theories and experimental research relating to the development and functions of language.

ENG 397 TESOL Practicum

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Prerequisite: 4 semester hours of a foreign language, or one year of a foreign language in high school.

Required: 210; 411.

To complete the minor, 12 hours of elective courses approved by an adviser in linguistics; at least 6 of these hours must be from courses with significant linguistic content.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

210 Elements of General Linguistics An Introduction to historical, comparative, descriptive, and applied linguistics.

310 English Grammar

410 History of the English Language

411 English Linguistics

412 American English

414 Lexicology: Word Form and function The study of vocabulary from a linguistic perspective. Word meaning, usage, and social convention; origin, change, and dialect variation.

415 Lexicography: Making and Using Dictionaries The function, content, and form of the dictionary in relation to different reference needs; the techniques and problems of dictionary making.

416 Evolution of Dictionaries The development of dictionaries from early glossaries to large general and various special dictionaries.

419 Problems in Language and Linguistics

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Linguistics curriculum is designed to introduce students to methods of analysis and comparison of languages. While any educated person will benefit from a better understanding of the structure and development of language, students who expect to be scholars and teachers of foreign languages, education, English, anthropology, folklore, library science, literature, psychology, philosophy, sociology, and speech and hearing sciences will find a background in linguistics invaluable.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Students must complete the following courses in Linguistics: 365, 366, 410, 411, 430, 431-432. Students must also complete the following:

1. A three credit structure course in a foreign language approved by the Department.

2. Two courses in a non-Indo-European language.

3. At least one three credit course at the 300 level of a foreign language or advance independent study of a foreign language approved by the Department.

RELATED FIELDS

African studies, anthropology, classics, comparative literature, East Asian, English, folklore, French and Italian, Germanic languages, history, mathematics, Near Eastern, philosophy, psychology, Slavic, sociology, Spanish and Portuguese, speech and hearing sciences, theatre and drama, Uralic and Altaic, west European studies and languages with Department of Linguistics numbers.

DOUBLE MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Students taking linguistics within the framework of a double major need only fulfill the Linguistics Requirements listed above, plus four elective hours in linguistics approved in advance by the Department. Students should consult the college of Arts and Sciences requirements for double majors.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 English Language Improvement Designed for the foreign student who needs instruction in English.

Introduction to the Study of Language Linguistics as a body of information; nature and function of language; relevance of linguistics to other disciplines, with reference to modern American English and principal European languages.

205 Language and Style A study of variation in language, particularly as it affects the transmission of meaning. Geographic, social, sexual, and situational linguistic variation will be studied. The specialized forms and functions of the languages of politics, advertising, and languages of politics, advertising, and literature will be examined in detail, as will various strategies for verbal manipulation.

365 Introduction to Linguistics Discussion of and some practice in grammatical and phonological analysis with primary emphasis on generative theory.

366 Linguistics and Adjacent Arts and Sciences Prerequisite: 365.

367 Languages of the World Prerequisite: 103 or 365.

408 Readings in Linguistics

410 Introduction to Language Description the physiology of speech, articulatory and acoustic description and classification of speech sounds; universal and phonetic features; the phonetics of English; transcription and ear-training, various notions of the phoneme, distinctive feature, analysis, phonological rules and problem solving. Prerequisite: 365.

411 Introduction to Syntax Focus on transformational grammar, with some discussion of traditional and structural approaches. Prerequisite: 365.

420 Conversational Analysis Concentration on collection and transcription of natural conversations.

427 Introduction to Meaning An introduction to meaning, covering traditional and recent linguistic semantics, and philosophical and logical approaches to semantics and pragmatics where appropriate to linguists' interests. Prerequisite: 365, 411.

430 Language Change and Variation Basic principles of diachronic linguistics. The comparative method. Phonological and morphological development.

431-432 Practicum in Descriptive Linguistics I-II Introductory and advanced field work methods. Prerequisite: 410-411; Prerequisite for 432: 431.

200 Language and Culture

A380 Introduction of African Linguistics

A495 Individual Readings in African Languages

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

The linguistics program is a cross-disciplinary program in the College of Sciences and Humanities designed to meet the needs of students interested in various aspects of language - its structure, history, varieties, meanings, and uses. Courses offered in seven different departments provide a multidisciplinary approach to the study of human language.

Majors in linguistics are required to complete a minimum of 33 hours in courses from the list below, including ENGL 219, ANTHR 309, CM DIS 271, SP CM 305, ENGL 419, either ENGL 515 or F LNG 491, and either ENGL 420, 512, or F LNG 492. In addition, majors in linguistics must show proficiency in a foreign language equivalent to that achieved after three years of university-level study.

Minors in linguistics are usually individually tailored to the interests of the student, who consults with the chairman or one of the members of the Linguistics Program Advisory Committee. All minors must have a minimum of 15 credits in linguistics, of which 6 must be in courses numbered over 300. All programs must include ENGL 219 or ANTHR 309, and either CM DIS 271 or F LNG 491.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

English proficiency requirement: The linguistics program requires a grade of C or better in English 104 and 105, and English 204, 305, or 414; or a B or better in an FLL 370 course.

PHIL 207 Introduction to Symbolic Logic

ENGL 219 Introduction to English Linguistics Prerequisite: 105.

ENGL 220 Applied English Grammar Prerequisite: 105.

SP CM 225 Nonverbal Communication Examination of nonverbal communication and the use of power, liking, disliking, dominance, and submissiveness.

CM DIS 271 Phonetics Analysis of speech through study of individual sounds, their variations, and relationships in context.

CM DIS 275 Introduction to Communication Disorders Survey of nature, causes, types, evaluation, and treatment of major communication disorders such as: articulation, voice, fluency, cleft palate, and hearing loss.

CM DIS 286 Basic Sign Language

SP CM 305 Semantics Nature of symbolic processes: determination of meanings; major approaches to linguistic study. Prerequisite: ENGL 105.

ANTHR 309 Linguistic Anthropology Nature and development of human language capabilities; biological basis of human language acquisition.

CM DIS 370 Speech and Hearing Mechanism Prerequisite: 271 or 275.

PSYCH 413 Psychology of Language Psychological processes involved in primary linguistic activities (speaking and Listening) and secondary linguistic activities (writing and reading). Prerequisite: 101 or ENGL 219.

ENGL 419 English Syntax Prerequisite: 219.

ENGL 420 History and Dialects of the English Language Prerequisite: 105.

CM DIS 471 Language Development and Disorders Definition of components of language and of developmental processes related to each component. Prerequisite: CM DIS 275, PSYCH 230 or CD 129.

F LNG 491 Linguistics for Foreign Language Teaching Phonetics, phonology, and morphology of French and Spanish. Prerequisite: Reading knowledge of Latin or a modern Romance language.

F LNG 492 History of the Romance Languages From pre-classical Latin to the modern Romance languages. Prerequisite: Reading knowledge of Latin or a modern Romance language.

ENGL 495 Teaching English as a Second Language: Methods and Materials Prerequisite: 219 or an introductory course in linguistics.

ENGL 512 Historical Linguistics and Language Classification Genealogical and typological classification of languages. Prerequisite: 3 credits in linguistics or in British literature before 1600.

ENGL 515 Phonology Theoretical and practical analysis of the sound systems of languages. Prerequisite: 511 or an introductory course in linguistics.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ARTS AND SCIENCES

MINOR

An undergraduate minor in linguistics is available. Required courses include Communication Disorders 2050 or ENG 4010, 2010 or 4012, Communication Disorders 4150, and nine semester hours of electives. Electives may be chosen from one or several of the following areas; however, students are encouraged to choose from at least two different areas. (1) The History of Language - ENG 4011, FRE 4001, GER 4001, SPAN 4005; (2) Communication Theory - Speech Communication 4114, Communication Disorders 4253, 4380; (3) Language and Culture - ANTH 3060, 4060, 4064, 4081, 4082; and (4) Philosophy and Linguistics - PHIL 2010, 4010, 4914, 4951.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ANTH 3060 Introduction to Anthropological Linguistics Cultural variation in language and its uses; problems of language classification and real linguistics.

ANTH 4060 Language and Culture Relationships between various aspects of language and culture. Prerequisite: ANTH 3060 or ENG 4010, 4012 or COMD 2050.

ANTH 4064 Pidgin and Creole Languages Prerequisite: ANTH 4060.

ANTH 4081 Evolution of Man and Culture Man's biological and cultural evolution utilizing evidence from fossil records, archaeology, and ethnography.

ANTH 4082 Social and Cultural Anthropology Culture, society, and language in primitive and complex settings.

COMD 2050 Introduction to Language Linguistic study of the principal interrelated levels of language structure: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

COMD 4150 Phonetics Principles of phonemics, articulatory phonetics, description and classification of sounds, and transcription. Prerequisite: COMD 2050.

COMD 4253 Acoustics of Speech and Hearing Production, transmission, and perception of acoustics in speech. Prerequisite: COMD 2081.

COMD 4380 Speech and Language Development Language acquisition and behavior, language and cognitive development, verbal learning, and structural properties of speech.

COMM 4114 Contemporary Theories of Communication Current methods and theories of human communication; research literature.

ENG 2010 Descriptive English Grammar

ENG 4010 Introduction to Linguistics Historical, geographical, and structural linguistics.

ENG 4011 History of the English Language

ENG 4012 The Contemporary English Language

FRE 4001 History of the French Language

GER 4001 History of the German Language

PHIL 2010 Introduction to Logical Theory Symbolic logic; formal methods of proof, including syllogistics, truth functions, propositional calculus, and elementary predicate calculus.

PHIL 4010 Logic Modern symbolic logic. Prerequisite: PHIL 2010.

PHIL 4914 Philosophy of Language Various theories of meaning, their implications and presuppositions, and their relevance to issues in such areas as theory of perception.

PHIL 4951 Philosophy of Science Philosophical issues related to concept formation and theory construction in the natural, behavioral, and social sciences.

SPAN 4005 Structure of the Spanish Language

MACALESTER COLLEGE
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT

In linguistics one studies languages not in order to read, write, or speak them, but to understand how they work, how they change, how they are acquired or learned and what they reveal about mental and social processes. Linguistics, therefore, has an important relation to each discipline dealing with human behavior, culture and values. It is, moreover, a crossroads discipline where both empirical and rational methodologies are used and where differing analyses of human nature and culture are examined and compared in light of evidence furnished by the study of language.

In addition to its contribution to general education, the linguistics department provides specialized students of linguistics with the scholarly tools used in studying language in different disciplines and to give them familiarity with the problems, questions, and issues of different disciplines which involve language. The program of the department also provides training and experience based on linguistic theory and research for students contemplating a career related to language teaching, such as teaching English as a second language, teaching foreign languages, or teaching reading and composition to native speakers of English. A final function of the department is to provide English language instruction for the numerous international students attending Macalester and language instruction for American students in languages in which no major is offered, eg., Japanese.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Eight courses in linguistics, to include 24, 26, 51, 88; at least one course from among 61, 63, and at least one course from among 30, 33, 36, 37;

2. Five supporting courses;

3. Proficiency in a language not one's own at a level sufficient to participate effectively in most formal and informal conversations on practical, social, and schoolwork-related topics.

4. Familiarity with another language not one's own at a level sufficient either to participate in formal conversations on practical and social topics or to read the appropriate texts.

5. Note: Students wishing to combine a linguistics major with training in Teaching English as a Second Language should include Linguistics 53, and 55, and 65 in their program of study.

CONCENTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Concentration in Linguistics

1. Six linguistics courses, to include Linguistics 24, 26, 51, and 88.

2. Six supporting courses, showing methods and concepts of two disciplines complementary to linguistics.

3. Proficiency in a language not one's own at a level sufficient to participate effectively in most formal and informal conversations on a practical, social and schoolwork-related topics.

4. Familiarity with another language not one's own at a level sufficient either to participate in informal conversations on a practical and social topics or to read appropriate texts.

Concentration in Applied Linguistics and TESL

1. Six linguistics courses, as follows: 24, 26, 51, 53, 55, 65.

2. Six supporting courses dealing with cognition, learning theory, and/or social process. It is also recommended that at least one course be on U.S. history or culture.

3. Proficiency in a language not one's own at a level sufficient to participate effectively in most formal and informal conversations on a practical, social, and schoolwork-related topics. Familiarity with another language not one's own at a level sufficient either to participate in informal conversations on practical and social topics or to read appropriate texts.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Minor in Linguistics

1. Six linguistics courses, to include Linguistics 24, 26 and at least two courses from among 30, 33, 35, 51, 63, 65, 88.

2. Proficiency in a language not one's own at a level sufficient to satisfy routine social demands and limited work requirements.

Minor in Linguistics/TESL

1. Six linguistics courses, to include Linguistics 24, 26, 51, 53, 55, and 65.
2. Proficiency in a language not one's own at a level sufficient to satisfy routine social demands and limited work requirements.

TESL Licensure

Macalester is a licensing institution for the state of Minnesota for teaching English as a second language. The programmatic requirements specified by the Minnesota State Board of Teaching may be satisfied by taking: Linguistics 24, 26, 51, 53, 55, and either History 23 or Anthropology 30. In addition, candidates for licensure must satisfy the requirement for proficiency in a foreign language as well as the regular requirement of education classes and student teaching required of all candidates.

Language Competency Courses

In addition to the six languages in which Macalester offers majors (French, German, Greek, Latin, Russian and Spanish), instruction in the following languages is available in the indicated departments, either in a class or on an individual basis: Chinese (Linguistics), Japanese (Linguistics), Korean (Linguistics), Norwegian (German and Russian), Portuguese (Spanish), Serbo-Croation (German and Russian), English as a Second Language (Linguistics).

Course Descriptions

24 Language and Linguistics This course introduces students to the range of questions and issues linguists address. These include questions about the distinctiveness of human language, the relation of language to thought, the biological foundations of language, first and second language acquisition and the relationship of language to culture.

26 Introduction to Linguistic Analysis This course teaches students the methods and techniques linguists use in analyzing languages. It includes study of the general principles of phonology (sound systems), morphology (word forms) and syntax (sentence structure) and introduces students to much of the specialized vocabulary that is commonly used in the analysis and description of language structure. Prerequisite: 24.

29 Speech and Language in Human Behavior A behavioral and interdisciplinary study of the impact of speech and language upon human behavior. Topics include the origin of speech, the role of language in categorizing and thinking, general semantics, inferences in verbal and non-verbal codes and in male-female communication, role sets and patterns of communication control, intercultural and subcultural code variants, disturbed and therapeutic communication.

30 Language and Culture: Field Techniques An introduction to ethnographic field methods learned in the context of individually run student field projects. Focuses on the anthropologist-informant field relationship and the discovery of cultural knowledge through participant observation and ethnosemantic techniques.

33 Language Change This course studies why languages change; how they change; how linguists go about studying, documenting and explaining such changes; sources and mechanisms of change; types of change; the social motivations for change; internal and external language histories; language families and proto-languages; "standard" languages; dialects; pidgin and creole languages and the basic principles of comparative linguistics and internal reconstruction.

34/50 Phonetics and Phonology This course examines the sounds and sound systems found in natural language. Students learn to identify, transcribe, and produce non-English speech sounds, to analyze speech sounds in terms of their articulatory properties, and to discover and describe phonological processes operative during the sequential production of individual speech sounds in connected speech. By analyzing data from a wide variety of languages, students will investigate the striking differences as well as the intriguing similarities holding across phonetic and phonological systems in the languages of the world. Prerequisite: 24 and 26. (Currently offered as a topics course; under review to become part of the regular curriculum.)

35/50 Semantics and Syntax The topics of this course are the meanings expressed in natural language and the different forms or structures through which meaning can be encoded. The course will survey current theories of meaning as well as different ways exhibited by different languages of cutting up the world of human experience into meaningful categories and of arranging these categories into units of linguistic structure. By analyzing data from a wide variety of languages, students will investigate the striking differences as well as the intriguing similarities holding across semantic and syntactic systems in the languages of the world. Prerequisite: 24 and 26. (Currently offered as a topics course; under review to become part of the regular curriculum.)

36 Sociolinguistics

37 Language and Culture of Deaf People To understand deafness as a social and linguistic experience, it is necessary to gain an appreciation of the nature of the native language of the deaf in America. Therefore, this course describes the language of signs in its linguistic characteristics and explores the implications of these characteristics for the social organization of the deaf community.

40 Etymology and the English Language The development of words and families of words in English, including the relation of classical Greek and Latin to contemporary English, the development of vernacular speech and the logic behind seeming quirks in word histories.

43 International Education and Development This course examines issues in international education and development. It is intended to provide a conceptual base in development theory with a specific focus on education in Third World nations. General educational policy as well as the subsets of linguistic and cultural education policies will be explored. Dichotomies between formal versus non-formal education, and education for self-reliance versus cultural domination will be explored. This is an intermediate level course with a heavy reading component. Prerequisite: Econ 19, Polsci 10.

49 Theory and Criticism of Rhetoric

51 Structural Analysis of Modern English

53 Linguistics and Language Problems in Education Special emphasis on the contribution of linguistics to the teaching of reading and composition and to the education of non-English speaking or bilingual minorities in the United States.

55 Linguistics and Teaching English as a Second Language Based on theory from structural linguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics, this course teaches students strategies and techniques for teaching English to non-native learners.

56 Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages This course is for majors of French, German, or Spanish who are interested in developing skills and knowledge in teaching as part of their undergraduate major, and counts toward teacher licensure in Minnesota. Fundamental concepts about second language acquisition are introduced in the first half of the course, including some contrastive analysis of English and the target language, the idea of language as communication, and the relationships of language and culture. The second half of the course presents techniques for teaching the skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Students have an opportunity to practice these techniques, to develop a course design, and to write instruments for evaluating language skills. Prerequisite: 26 or 51.

61 Theories of Linguistics An in-depth study of major models of linguistic analysis, including the work of Noam Chomsky. Students will study several important models during the semester and examine their relationship to current as well as historical trends in the development of linguistic theory. Prerequisite: at least one LIN course from among 26, 33, 63, 68.

63 Psychology of Language Inquiry into the psychological foundations of the acquisition and use of language and the contributions of modern linguistics to the study of psychology. Prerequisite: two courses in psychology and/or linguistics.

65 Theories of Second Language Learning This course provides models of second language learning with consideration of psychological, instructional, and affective factors. Students discuss issues in language learning: language transfer and contrastive analysis, error analysis, interlanguage, the Monitor model, affective variables, social and cultural factors, similarities and differences between first and second language learning, and the implications of teaching language for proficiency. Students have the opportunity to look at languages in contrast, to analyze the output of language learners, and to develop sensitivity to learner-generated rule systems. Prerequisite: 24.

70 Early German Language and Literature

Courses in English as a Second Language (ESL)

The purpose of the program in ESL is to prepare students as quickly as possible to carry full academic loads in American colleges and universities.

14 Development of Reading Skills in English

15 Conversation and Comprehension

16 Intermediate Composition

17 Cultures in Contrast

18 Advanced Composition

20 Critical Reading

22 Seminar Techniques

MC GILL UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS

Linguistics is the study of the properties of language and the way in which languages are learned and used in human society. Because language is so important and probably unique to man and his activities, the study of linguistics involves an unusually wide range of issues of relevance to many fields of inquiry. If your interests are widespread, linguistics can provide an excellent way of integrating your studies.

The department of Linguistics does not normally undertake the teaching of any specific language, especially where provision for such instruction is made elsewhere in the University. Many linguistics courses, however, serve as a useful basis for or adjunct to language learning as well as to other fields of study: e.g., Anthropology, Education, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Mathematics, etc. Among the professional goals open to persons with linguistic training are those of language teaching, translating, research in the fields of anthropology, sociology or psycholinguistics, speech pathology, various literary and scholarly occupations and many professional fields requiring the use or acquisition of language and, of course, advanced work in Linguistics itself. Student's continuing in the field may ultimately work towards a Master's or Doctor's degree.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major program in Linguistics includes:

36 credits in Linguistics. The following courses are required: 250A, 351B, 355A, 360A, 455B plus at least three 400- 500-level courses to be selected in consultation with the Department and four other Linguistics courses approved by the Department.

18 credits taken in one or two of the following disciplines: Anthropology, Language (classical or modern), Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology. Six of the eighteen credits may be taken in Linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200A,B Introduction to the Study of Language I First part of an introductory sequence to the study of language. Topics include: phonology, morphology, syntax, language variation and change.

201B Introduction to the Study of Language II Topics include: animal communication, semantics and pragmatics, language acquisition, psychology of language.

230A Anthropological Linguistics An introduction to language and its place in culture.

250A *General Phonetics* Intensive training in articulatory, acoustic and auditory phonetics.

305D *Self-Instructional Language Module*

310A *History of Linguistics* Exploration of various theories about language through time, Greek and Indian grammarians through contemporary theories.

321B *Linguistics Applied to Language Learning* A critical study of the application of linguistic theory and description to first and second language learning.

325B *Sociolinguistics* A focus on linguistic correlates, determinants, and consequences of social behavior.

330A *Indian Languages of North America* A study of their distribution and classification with special attention to selected structural types.

340A *Introduction to Historical Linguistics* General principles involved in the study of language change over time; the methods of reconstruction and historical explanation.

350A *Linguistic Aspects of Bilingualism* Linguistic competence and performance in bilinguals: the organization of the bilingual's grammar.

351B *Phonology I* Survey of the development of phonology: the concept of the phoneme, structural phonology, generative phonology. Prerequisite: 250A.

355A *Morphology: Theory and Analysis of Word-Structure* Introduction to the study of the internal structure of words, and recent attempts to formulate a theory of word-structure.

360A *Syntax I* Introduction to the study of generative syntax of natural languages, emphasizing basic concepts of formalism.

371B *Experimental Linguistic Phonetics* Speech as a motor behavior and as acoustical phenomenon. Speech perception. Experimentation in the Phonetics Research Laboratory. Prerequisite: 250A.

410B *Structure of a Specific Language* Prerequisite: 351B, 355A, and 360A.

455B *Semantics I* Discussion of the basic notions and concepts necessary for the study of linguistic semantics, its place in the theory of language. Prerequisite: 360A.

460A,B *Proseminar I in a Selected Field*

462B,A Proseminar II in a Selected Field

471B Field Methods of Linguistics Prerequisite: 351B, 355A, and 360A.

482D Field or Research Project

491B Linguistic Theory I Intensive investigation of various critical problems in different theories of language. Prerequisite: 6 credits in linguistics.

530A Phonology II Review of the analytical techniques and formal devices of generative phonology. Prerequisite: 351B.

539A Issues in Historical Linguistics Prerequisite: 340A, 351B, and 530A, can be taken concurrently.

541B Issues in Historical Linguistics II Investigation of language change in terms of the implications for a theory of grammar. Prerequisite: 340A, 360A, and 571B, can be taken concurrently.

571B Syntax II Extension and refinement of the theory of syntax developed in Syntax I - especially with respect to the theories of Binding and Case. Prerequisite: 360A.

580A Theory of Second Language Development A study of research on second language acquisition and learning by children and adults. Prerequisite: 360A and 3 other credits in linguistics.

590A Introduction to Neurolinguistics A study of neurolinguistic theories of competence and performance: language storage, speech production and comprehension.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. A student may not receive credit for more than one course from each of the following sets:

    a. 1001, 2050, 1100, 2100

    b. 1000, 2000, 2101, 2103

    c. 2001, 2102, 2104

    d. 2300, 3200

    e. 2301, 3100

    f. 3300, 3500

    g. 3301, 3311

    h. 3410, 3450

    i. 2210, 3450

    j. 3200, 3201

    k. 4200, 4201

    l. 4212, 3212

2. Prerequisites may be waived in special cases by the Head of the Department.

3. Students majoring in Linguistics must complete twelve Linguistics courses which must include the courses numbered: 2103, 2104, 3000, 3100, 3104, 3201, 3500, 3850 plus two of 4110, 4201, 4210, 4350, 4400, 4700, 4850.

4. In planning a Major, students are required to consult with an adviser in the Linguistics Department to ensure that their proposed program is possible within the constraints of course scheduling and prerequisites.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Students are required to complete Linguistics 2103, 2104, 3000, 3100, 3201, and 3500, plus two other courses chosen in consultation with the Department.

Aside from the General Minor, Minors in Speech Therapy Preparation, Language, Social Science and for Potential Teachers of Language are offered.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1100 Aspects of Language A general and non-technical introduction to linguistic topics which are important for an understanding of mankind from either the humanities or social science point of view.

2020 Structure of Inuttut I For native speakers only.

2021 Structure of Inuttut II Prerequisite: 2020.

2030 Structure of Montagnais I For native speakers only.

2031 Structure of Montagnais II Prerequisite: 2030.

2040 Structure of Micmac I For native speakers only.

2041 Structure of Micmac II Prerequisite: 2040.

2100 Introduction to Linguistics: Looking at Language A general and non-technical introduction to language as a human and social phenomenon: its use, origin, diversity, development.

2103 Introduction to Language I: Morphology and Syntax Introduction to the study of the meaningful components of words and sentences.

2104 Introduction to Language II: Phonetics and Phonology Introduction to the sounds of speech, their description (phonetics), organization (phonology) and development (historical sound change).

2150 Introduction to Second language Acquisition Focus on the processes and strategies used by learners as they pass through the stages of language development in their acquisition of a second language. Prerequisite: 1100, 2100, 2103, or 2104.

2210 Language in Newfoundland and Labrador: An Introduction to Linguistic Variation

2400 History of the English Language to 1500

2401 History of the English Language from 1500 to Modern Times

3000 Morphological Analysis The meaningful parts from which words are built will be studied by using restricted data from a variety of languages. Prerequisite: 2103.

3100 Transformational Syntax Examination of syntactic structure within the framework of one of the most important modern linguistic theories, transformational-generative grammar. Prerequisite: 2103.

3104 Phonetics Builds on the introduction to phonetics given in 2104, and deals with the wide range of sounds that are used in human languages. Prerequisite: 2104.

3201 Generative Phonology Phonological rules as the connection between surface and underlying representations; distinctive features proposed for a universal classification of segments. Prerequisite: 2104.

3212 Language, Sex and Gender A survey of language and gender issues, including (i) the representation of males and females in English and other languages; (ii) stereotypes associated with male and female speech; (iii) sex differences in language production. Prerequisite: 2210 or Women's Studies 2000.

3310 The Structure of Modern French: Phonology and Morphology Prerequisite: FRE 2100.

3311 Introduction to General Linguistics: Aspects of French Linguistic Theory An enquiry into the nature of language as a phenomenon. Prerequisite: A linguistics course or FRE 2100.

3410 Areal and Temporal Variations in Newfoundland English Prerequisite: 2210, 2103, and 2104.

3420 Introduction to Classical Sanskrit Introduction to Sanskrit and preparation for the reading of representative pieces of Classical Sanskrit literature in the original; and the advanced historical comparative study of the Indo-European group of languages.

3421 Classical and Vedic Sanskrit Any grammar not covered in the first course will be completed and the Vedic dialect will be studied. Prerequisite: 3420.

3500 Historical Linguistics Deals with the basic principles of historical and comparative linguistics within the European family of languages. Prerequisite: 2103 and 2104.

3850 Semantics Word-level semantics: polysemy, semantic fields, some controversies surrounding conceptualism. Prerequisite: 1100/2100, 3000 and 3100.

4010/4011 Linguistic Introduction to Cree

4020/4021 Linguistic Introduction to Inuttut Prerequisite: two of 3000, 3100, 3201.

4030/4031 Linguistic Introduction to Montagnais

4040/4041 Linguistic Introduction to Micmac

4110 Selected Topics in Transformational Grammar Prerequisite: 3100.

4150 Second Language Acquisition II Prerequisite: 2150.

4151 Applied Linguistics: Evaluation of Materials Prerequisite: 4150.

4201 Phonological Theory Course cover further work in generative phonology, and compares the generative approach with other approaches to phonology. Prerequisite: 3201.

4210 Sociolinguistics The detailed patterns of variation found in any given speech community, and the factors which co-vary with them. Prerequisite: 2210, 2103 and 2104.

4300 History of the French Language

4301 French Dialects, Patois and Argots Prerequisite: FRE 4300.

4310 The French Language in Canada Prerequisite: 3310 and FRE 3700.

4350 General Romance Linguistics A comparative survey of the different branches of Romance. Prerequisite: 3500.

4400 Historical and Comparative Linguistics Advanced work in the comparison and reconstruction of phonological and morphological systems (primarily Indo-European) and theoretical issues of linguistic change. Prerequisite: 3000, 3201, 3500.

4403 Etymology: History of English Words Prerequisite: 2400 or 3500.

4420 English Dialectology I

4421 English Dialectology II Prerequisite: 4420.

4700 Experimental Phonetics Some empirical methods of studying the different stages of "the speech chain" which links speaker to hearer, with special emphasis on the acoustic and perceptual stages. Prerequisite: 2104.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ART AND SCIENCE

The linguistics major emphasizes interdisciplinary study. Half of the required 24 hours for the major are in basic linguistics courses in the English Department and the other half in cognate linguistics courses in other departments, such as Anthropology, Psychology, Communications, Philosophy, and language. In addition, a required minimum of 16 related hours is selected from a list of courses, all of which relate wholly or in part to some aspects of the study of language.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

At least 12 hours from the following:

ENG 201 Introduction to the Study of Language

ENG 302 Structure of Modern English

ENG 303 Introduction to Linguistics

ENG 404 Phonology

ENG 405 Syntax and Semantics

ENG 406 Historical and Comparative Linguistics

ENG 410 Topics in Linguistics

At least 12 hours from the following:

1. general linguistics (any course from the above list not counted toward the 12 hours in (1);
2. anthropological linguistics: ATH 365 Language and Culture; 465 Cognitive Anthropology;
3. psychology of language: 464 Language and Cognition; 466 Language and Thought;
4. speech science: COM 121 Speech and Language Development; 128 Phonetics; 222 Physical Bases of Speech;
5. philosophy of language and logic: PHL 273 Formal Logic; 373 Symbolic Logic; 497 Philosophy of Language;
6. language structure and history: ENG 301 History of English; FRE 314 Structural Patterns of French; GER 442 History of German.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

To complete the minor in linguistics, at least 18 semester hours must be earned. The requirements are:

ENG 303 Introduction to Linguistics

Two courses from: ENG 404, 405, 406. The other course can count for the 8 hours required below.

At least 8 hours from: ATH 365, ATH 465, COM 222, ENG 301, EMG 302, ENG 410, FRE 314, Ger 442, MTH 483, PHL 373, PSY 464, PSY 466, SPN 441, SPN 443, and SPN 445.

Also offered is a minor in Teaching English as a Second Language; at least 18 semester hours are required from the following list:

ENG 302 Structure of Modern English

ENG 402, 403 Study of English as a Second Language

ATH 301 Intercultural Relations

CPL 201 Introduction to Methods and Concepts

ENG 141 or 142 Life and Thought in American Literature

An additional course in linguistics, chosen from:

ENG 301, 303, 404, 405, 406, 410.

Students in the program must also demonstrate knowledge of a foreign language by completing the 202 course or by earning credit for that course through a proficiency examination. If a non-native speaker of English, the requirement may be satisfied by passing the freshman English sequence or an advanced English composition course.

From the following (no more than three courses from one department may be used):

RELATED COURSES

COM 223 Instrumentation in Speech and Hearing

COM 333 Contemporary Theories of Communication

ENG 371 Chaucer

ENG 403 English as a Foreign Language

PHL 205 Science and Culture

PHL 263 Informal logic

PHL 309 Analytic Philosophy

PHL 471 Philosophy of Science

PHL 494 Philosophy of Mind

PSY 211 Developmental Psychology

PSY 322 Social Psychology

ATH 155 General Anthropology

ATH 201 Peoples of the World

ATH 331 Social Anthropology

SOC 215 Communication and society

MTH 483 Introduction to Formal Systems and Mathematical Logic

EDT 315 Language Arts in the Elementary School

EDT 333, 334 Foreign Language Teaching in Schools

LAT 321, 322 Latin Prose Composition and Syntax

FRE 361 French Pronunciation

SPN 441 Spanish Phonetics and Phonology

SPN 443 Applied Spanish Linguistics

SPN 445 History of the Spanish Language

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF LINGUISTICS. AND GER., SLAVIC-ASIAN AND AFRICAN LANG.
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Linguistics is the study of the nature of human language and the characteristics of particular languages. It is a field with close ties to many areas of study, such as English, foreign languages, psychology, sociology, anthropology, philosophy, history, mathematics and speech and language pathology; majors may emphasize any one or more of these areas.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

An undergraduate major in linguistics consists of courses in linguistics, plus cognate requirements, earned as follows:

1. Required courses:

   a. 200 Language and Linguistics or 401 Introduction to Linguistics

   b. 402 Phonetics and Phonemics

      403 Morphology

      404 Syntactic Phenomena

      421 Articulatory Phonetics

      425 Field Methods

      431 Introduction to Transformational Grammar

      471 Principles and Methods of Historical Linguistics

      490 Senior Thesis

2. Additional Courses

   a. A minimum of 9 to 12 credits from the following:
      280 Introduction to sociolinguistics
      408 History of Linguistics
      410 Child Language Acquisition
      415 Sociolinguistics Topics
      499 Various topics--or LIN 821 or LIN 831, with different requirements if registered as 499

   b. Any other courses in linguistics in the Department or Linguistics or, with permission, outside of the department, to make up 45 linguistics credits.

3. Cognate--3 cognates required as follows:

   a. Foreign Language--12 credits 200-level or above in any non-European language or 300-level or above in European languages.

   b. Two cognates. One must by outside of Arts and Letters, consisting of a minimum of 9 to 12 credits, 6 to 9 of which should by at the 300- or 400-level.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200 Language and Linguistics Especially for students in areas other than linguistics, the course consists of an introduction to language and linguistics, emphasizing the application of linguistics to various other disciplines.

250 Animal Communication and Language Comparison of animal systems of communication in relation to the structural design of human language; types of signals and their content compared; development of human language compared with development of communication in animals.

280 Introduction to Sociolinguistics The association of linguistic features and choice among linguistic varieties with socio-cultural variables. Topics: small group interactions, styles and dialects, multilingualism, codeswitching, language maintenance and shift, language policy.

401 Introduction to Linguistics The scientific study of human languages. Basic goals, assumptions, terminology, and research results of modern theoretical and applied linguistics, with examples from a variety of languages.

402 Phonology Sounds and sound systems, emphasizing the four basic areas of articulatory phonetics, phonetic features and components, classical phonemics, and phonology in contemporary linguistic theories.

403 Morphology Structure of words, conveying the identification and classification of morphemes, morphophonemics alternation, and morphology in contemporary linguistic theories.

404 Syntactic Phenomena Essential syntactic phenomena in the languages of the world, syntactic description of phrases, clauses, and sentences, and its relation to morphological structures and meaning structures.

408 History of Linguistics The origin and development of linguistic studies from ancient India and Greece to the present. Provides a foundation for the understanding of contemporary issues in linguistics.

410 Child Language Acquisition Linguistic issues, perspectives, and research on the acquisition of language, in spoken and written form, by children; phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and linguistic universal; implications for related disciplines.

415 Sociolinguistics Topics Linguistic choices among different styles, dialects and languages as socio-psychological symbols. Communicative competence, subjective speech evaluations, social dialects, socially motivated language change.

421 Articulatory Phonetics Development of phonetic skills for the learning and teaching of languages.

425 Field Methods

431 Introduction to Transformational Grammar Investigation of the origin and development of transformational theory of syntax; properties of deep structure, surface structure, and transformations; application of transformational concepts to native and foreign language learning.

471 Principles and Methods of Historical Linguistics Types of linguistic change and the methods used by linguists to study the historical development of languages and language families.

MONTCLAIR STATE COLLEGE
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Because language penetrates nearly every facet of our existence, it is one of the most important of human activities. The courses in Linguistics reflect this and explore the many aspects of language: its structure, its history, its relationship to society and to psychological processes, its role in shaping our attitude, its use in literature, and many other topics.

The department offers general courses for non-majors and specialized courses for majors, as well as a minor program and a variety of courses for students in other fields. In addition, the department offers courses leading to certification in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL).

Linguistics majors receive a Bachelor of Arts degree.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Required courses: 210, 230, 300, 301, 245 or 330;
2. Electives: 18 semester hours from the appropriate list to be obtained from the department.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Required Course: 210;
2. Electives: Select 15 semester hours from the appropriate list available from the department.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

203 Anthropological Linguistics Linguistic system through the use of informants (speakers) of non-Indo-European languages and through published data from a variety of Amerindian and African Languages. The relationship of linguistic structure and theory to cultural systems.

210 Introduction to General Linguistics The nature and structure of language; the basic techniques for analyzing linguistic structures; phonological, syntactic, and semantic structure of languages; language and dialects; language change; the comparative method in linguistics; human and animal communications; first and second language learning.

220 Structure of American English

230 Phonetics and Phonological Theory How sounds are produced in various languages, their acoustic properties, classification and description. Workbook problems based on many languages.

245 Language and Culture Language in its cultural context. Relationship of linguistic to non-linguistic variables. Ethnosemantics, componential analysis, linguistic relativity principle.

250 Language of Propaganda An examination of the ways in which speakers and writers manipulate language to influence our thinking.

255 Women and Language A sociolinguistic study of sex differentiation in English and other languages. Course includes a survey of the literature on women and language plus practical experience in collecting and analyzing linguistic data.

260 Dialectology Principles of dialect study; application to American dialects; the origin and development of American dialects in historical, literary, regional, social, and urban perspectives.

270 History of Linguistics Linguistics from ancient Sanskrit grammarians to the present. Present-Day: structuralism, glossematics, Prague School, London School, Tagmemics, stratificational grammar, transformational grammar.

280 Bilingualism Compound and coordinate bilingualism; attitudes, motivation and functions of languages in multilingual settings, problems of newly-independent, multilingual nations; problems of educating minority groups in this country whose native language is not English.

290 Language of the Law The characteristic properties of legal English; both its linguistic structures and its social and psychological functions. Practice in analyzing and rewriting legal texts into plain English.

300 Syntax and Semantics I Deals with modern approaches to the description of sentence structure and meaning in language; emphasis on structural grammar.

301 Syntax and Semantics Deals with modern approaches to the description of sentence structure and meaning in language; emphasis on transformational grammar and its offshoots.

325 Applied Linguistics Comparison of first and second language acquisition; bilingualism; dialectology; contrastive analysis; interference and interlanguage errors; reading and writing; translation.

330 Language in Society Correlations between language varieties, their functions in particular settings, and the characteristics of their speakers. Emphasis on black English. The role of second languages within a society: Pidgins, Creoles, Lingua Francas, Diglossia, etc.

370 Comparative and Historical Linguistics Similarities and differences among languages and language families at one point in time and as those develop in time; reconstructing the common ancestor of related languages and determining general laws of linguistic change.

384 The Grammars of English A comprehensive review of English grammar and includes a critical overview of traditional, structural, and transformational grammar.

430 Field Methods Collecting Linguistic data from an informant; human factors in field work; qualifications of the informant; elicitation techniques.

480 Linguistics in Education and Society The course is intended to acquaint students involved in language education with the applications of linguistics for education and for understanding the functioning of language in society.

Q2001 250 Psycholinguistics The study of language through linguistic, behavioral and cognitive methods. Basic Linguistic ideas for the explication of problems in grammar, cognitive structure, semantic meaning and speech production and comprehension. Prerequisite: T2001 105.

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Undergraduate programs in linguistics introduce students to the nature of language, the principles and methods of linguistic study, the phonological and syntactical structure of language in general, as well as the structure of English and , to a lesser extent other languages. The liberal arts major in Linguistics is designed to provide the student with the tools for looking at language as an object of interest in itself and in relation to the society and culture of which it is a part.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

33 credits required for the major: 207 Lexicology: The Study of Words 208 Grammars of English 211 Introduction to Phonology 313 Advanced Syntax

One of the following: 201 Language and Culture 204 Language and Society

One of the following: 203 Development of American English 205 Language and Mind

One of the following: 312 The History of the English Language 325 The Child's Acquisition of Language

Electives: Choose four courses from the following:

a. Any of the options not chosen above (201 or 204; 203 or 205; 312 or 325).

b. Any of the following courses:
    101 Introduction to General Linguistics
    206 Language and Literature
    301 Semantic Analysis
    304 Teaching English as a Second Language
    305 Introductory Psycholinguistics
    306 Linguistics and Reading
    327 Seminar
    344 Historical Linguistics
    350 Advanced Study in Linguistics

MINOR

18 credits is required for the minor in Linguistics. The courses must be chosen in consultation with a departmental advisor.

A minor in Linguistics for the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Elementary Education is also offered.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to General Linguistics Nature and structure of languages and modern American English in particular.

201 Language and Culture Cultural, anthropological, psychological and linguistic study of various aspects of the interconnections of language and culture.

203 The Development of American English Historical and structural approach to American English with attention to regional dialects and dialect geography.

204 Language and Society An introduction to the various aspects of the relationship between language and its function in society.

205 Language and Mind An introduction to basic principles of psycholinguistics with particular attention to meaning, language and cognition, and the child's acquisition of language.

206 Language and Literature Works of literature studied as they present various models of language with attention to forms, techniques and styles, through application of linguistic principles and methods.

207 Lexicology: The study of words Special attention to English, from an historical perspective, a structural and a sociolinguistic perspective.

208 Grammars of English

211 Introduction to Phonology Introduction to theories of sound patterning in language.

301 Semantic Analysis An introductory study of some of the problems of meaning in natural language.

302 Linguistics for Language Teachers Introduction to applied linguistics.

304 Teaching English as a Second Language

305 Introductory Psycholinguistics A study of the processes underlying the production and comprehension of language.

306 Linguistics and Reading An examination of the relationship between language structure and the reading process, with emphasis on the practical problems such as the variety of dialectally different sound-symbol correspondences in English.

312 History of the English Language

313 Advanced Syntax Advanced work in current methods of morpho-syntactic analysis, with emphasis on the transformational-generative approach.

325 The Child's Acquisition of Language Study of research in a child's acquisition of the ability to recognize and produce the phonemes and morphemes of his/her native language.

327 Seminar in Linguistics

344 Historical Linguistics Place of historical and comparative studies in the broader field of linguistics.

350 Advanced Study in Linguistics

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is the science of language and is concerned with such issues as how children learn to speak, how we understand and produce language, how language barriers keep people apart and how language ties bring them together, how language is structured and how it is represented in the brain, why some people are better at acquiring a second language than others, and how sign languages are different from spoken languages.

The major in linguistics is an interdepartmental enterprise. Five departments (English, Modern Languages, Philosophy and Religion, Psychology, and Sociology/Anthropology) collaborate to offer a comprehensive program that makes use of the vast resources and talent that exist at Northeastern University in the field of linguistics. The major reflects the current research of such diverse people as linguists, sociologists, psychologists, language educators, and teachers of second languages. It is administered by a coordinator who is a member of the Psychology Department and the linguistics faculty.

Students enrolled in the linguistics major can obtain either a bachelor of arts or a bachelor of science degree. These two degrees are in every way identical except that the second language requirement can be met with American Sign Language in the B.S. degree but not in the B.A. degree.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENG 1113 Introduction to Language and Linguistics

ENG 1401 Introduction to Syntax

PSY 1262 Language and Cognition

PSY 1361 Introduction to Phonetics

SOA 1135 Language and Culture

PHL 1215 Symbolic Logic

SECOND LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT

Proficiency through Intermediate II plus two advanced courses. The college language placement procedures will be used to determine the level of proficiency in a spoken second language.

ADDITIONAL COURSES

Five courses from the list below, one laboratory course, two seminars, and one practicum.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor consists of six courses: ENG 1118 and one course from ENG 1401, PSY 1262, PSY 1361 and four additional courses from a large set of courses offered by the program.

COURSES

PSY 1261 Bilingualism

PSY 1263 Body Language

PSY 1264 Animal Communication

PSY 1362 Child Language

PSY 1363 Linguistics of American Sign Language

PSY 1364 Cognition

PSY 1365 Language and the Brain

PHL 1440 Philosophy of Language

ENG 1119 Foundations of the English Language

ENG 1402 Grammars of English

ENG 1407 Introduction to Semantics

ENG 1403 Topics in Linguistics

LNL 1235 Applied Linguistics

LNG 1236 Applied Linguistics II

LABORATORY COURSE

PSY 1562 Laboratory in Psycholinguistics

SEMINARS

PSY 1661 Seminar in Psycholinguistics

PSY 1662 Seminar in Cognition

ENG 1690 Seminar in Stylistics

PRACTICUM

PSY 1890 or SOA 1800 or PHL 1800 or ENG 1810 or LNG 1801

(Field work, interpreting, teaching, directed study, etc.)

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

LINGUISTICS MINOR

The minor in linguistics is an individualized interdisciplinary program that offers the opportunity to study the nature of human language, theories, methods and applications of linguistics in a comprehensive way, utilizing faculty and course resources in several departments.

The minor in linguistics is recommended to students who want recognition for having focused their elective courses on linguistics, particularly to students interested in careers where problems of language communication and the role of language permeating most of human interactions are involved, such as teaching, social and psychological work with ethnic minorities, journalism, editing, broadcasting, foreign service and others. It is also appropriate for students planning to do graduate work in anthropology, foreign languages, English, theoretical and applied linguistics, psychology, sociology and other related disciplines.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

18 hours. Select one of the two introductory courses (3 hours) and at least 9 hours from the core courses. The remaining courses should be taken from the specialized and related courses.

COURSES

230 Anthropology of Language

318 Language and Linguistics

431 Synchronic Linguistics

432 Diachronic Linguistics

220 Phonetics

321 Structure of Modern English

431 Morphology and Syntax

483 Applied Linguistics in the Romance Languages

404 Communication Theories

408 Semantic Aspects of Communication

331 Language and Culture

435 Field Linguistics

490 Anthropological Research Training: Linguistics

326 Introduction to Speech Science

403 Language Development in Children

433 The Theory of Bilingual Education

320 The Backgrounds of Modern English

430 Phonology

432 Topics in General Linguistics

301 Advanced French Grammar

411 Advanced Composition in French

481 French Phonetics and Phometics

301 Advanced Spanish Grammar

411 Advanced Composition in Spanish

481 Spanish Phonetics and Phonemics

301 Problems of German Grammar and Style

481 History and Structure of the German Language

481 Independent Study in Foreign Language

304 Philosophy of Language

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is the scientific study of particular languages and of human language in general. Languages are systematic, and linguistics, at its core, analyzes word and sentence structure, meaning, and the systems of speech sounds. Another important part of linguistics is concerned with language variation according to social setting (sociolinguistics), geographical regions (dialectology), and time periods (historical linguistics). The fundamentally important relationship between language and mind is investigated in psycholinguistics.

In addition to these core subjects, members of the faculty are especially interested in computational linguistics, languages of Africa, pidgins and Creoles, and lexicography. Library collections reflect these strengths.

Knowledge of the origins, nature, and functions of language is one of the best tools we can employ in seeking to understand our humanness.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Prerequisite: B06 and B07.

Required Courses: C05, C06 or C16, C17. Six additional courses selected from two groups:

a. practical: (the application of linguistics) C07, C11, C12, C15, C16, C24, C30 (where topic is appropriate), C46, C56, C62; ENG C03, C04.

b. formal: (formal methods of language analysis) C06, C16, C20, C29, C46,; ENG C03; and others chosen with the approval of the director of undergraduate studies.

c. language and behavior: (the relationship between symbol and action) C08, C09, C10, C11, C14, C15, C20, C29, C30 (where topic is appropriate), C62; ANTH C61.

d. language variation: (social, historical, and dialect differences in language) C02, C04, C10, C15, C16, C20, C30 (where topic is appropriate); ANTH C61; ENG C02.

e. linguistic approaches to English: (structural and historical analysis of English) C03, C04, C07, C12; ENG C01, C02, C03, C04.

Related Courses: in consultation with the undergraduate adviser, each student will select from other departments four courses related to those taken in linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

A10 Languages and Linguistics The nature and structure of language. Methods of linguistic analysis.

A11 Words and Meaning Words: their structure, semantic development, organization in dictionaries, and role in human communication and social judgments.

B03 Languages of the World Survey of the major languages of the world, designed for students outside of the department.

B06 Syntax and Meaning in Human Language Formal analysis, rules, and notation for syntax of languages; basic principles and concepts in the analysis of meaning in languages.

B07 Sound Patterns in Human Language The formal analysis, rules, and notation of sound contrasts and sequences in various languages.

B08 Cross-Cultural Communication in the Classroom The role of language in the learning process. Recent research into dialect differences and their impact on the classroom.

B09 Language and Society Introductory course emphasizing social structure and language use.

C01 ENG Structure of the English Language

C01 Introduction to the Study of Language Linguistics as it is applies to language learning, language skills, and language problems.

C02 ENG History of the English Language

C02 Introduction to Comparative and Historical Linguistics Principles of the comparative method and the method of internal reconstruction; development of linguistic science in the 19th century. Prerequisite: B07.

C03 Traditional English Grammar

C04 ENG Practical Rhetoric

C04 American English

C05 Lexical Semantics Introduction to lexical semantics; issues in the linguistic study of word meanings.

C06 Fundamentals of Syntax Introduction to basic terms and concepts in the syntax of human languages.

C07 Applied Linguistics: Methods of Foreign Language Teaching

C08 The Development of Language and Thought Relationship between language and thought; development of this relationship in ontogenesis and social history.

C09 Psycholinguistics Interrelationships of linguistic and psychological variables in human language use.

C09 SPEECH Culture, Language, and Learning

C10 Sociolinguistics Advanced topics of applied and theoretical interest in the sociology of language. Patterns of language use in multilingual societies. Prerequisite: B09.

C11 Child Language How children acquire the forms and functions of their native language. Child bilingualism.

C12 Linguistics and English Composition

C14 Neurolinguistics Linguistic and psycholinguistic issues raised by recent research in aphasia and neurolinguistics.

C15 Bilingualism Sociological, psychological, and linguistic factors affecting the simultaneous or sequential acquisition of two or more languages.

C16 Phonetics Principles of articulatory phonetics, practice in transcribing various languages, principles of contrast and distribution.

C17 Language Variation Differences in languages that correlate with historical periods, geographical regions, societal groupings, and functional purpose.

C20 Structure of Various Languages Phonological, morphological, and syntactic structure of a particular language.

C24 Language and the Professions Analysis of language use and patterns in the context of medicine, law, advertising, etc.

C29 Pragmatics Introduction to linguistic pragmatics. The role of context in utterance production and interpretation.

C30 Topics in Language and Behavior

C46 Computers and Language Analysis Computer applications to language analysis: Literary analysis, historical linguistics, dialectology, grammar testing, phonological analysis, machine translation.

C51 The History of Linguistics Linguistics from antiquity to present.

C56 Language Assessment Theory and practice in language assessment; evaluation, development, and use of diagnostic testing.

C61 ANTH *Linguistic Anthropology*

C62 *Second Language Acquisition*

C80 *English in the American University*

C81 *Advanced English in the American University*

C98 *Undergraduate Seminar in Linguistics*

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Linguistics is concerned with the objective study of language, language history, comparison of languages and with theories about human languages and their implications in language acquisition and learning theory. As recent research has indicated, linguistics plays a pivotal role in studies dealing with the nature of the mind. Rapid expansion of knowledge in linguistics has involved such fields as anthropology, computer and information science, language teaching, speech pathology, sociology, and dialectology, and has produced the new disciplines of biolinguistics, computational linguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics as exciting and viable fields.

The Department of Linguistics offers a cross-disciplinary liberal arts major in linguistics leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree, a modified liberal arts major in linguistics with a concentration in computer and information science, and a minor in linguistics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. 32 credits in linguistic courses to include LIN 301, 403 and 404. Only 12 of these credits may be in ALS courses.
2. 8 credits in a cognate area - anthropology, computer science and engineering, English, modern languages, philosophy, psychology, sociology or communication arts.
3. Either: (a) one year of a foreign language study or demonstrated first-year proficiency or one year of American Sign Language, or (b) two semesters of LIN 410 Studies in the Structure of a Language, one Indo-European and one non-Indo-European.

MAJOR WITH COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING MINOR

1. 24 credits in linguistics courses to include LIN 301, 403, 404. Only 8 of these credits may be in ALS courses.
2. 16 credits in CSE, including CSE 125, 220 and 335, and one elective.
3. PHL 370.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Twenty credits in linguistics courses, to include:

1. ALS 176 or one 200-level LIN course.
2. LIN 301
3. At least 12 credits at the 300-or 400-levels.
4. At least 4 credits at the 400-level.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

APPLIED LANGUAGE STUDIES

ALS 102 Studies in Vocabulary and Etymology A basic course in vocabulary building. The origin of scientific and literary terms; foreign phrases in current use. Course not applicable to LIN programs.

ALS 176 The Humanity of Language An introduction to the interrelationships of language and other subsystems. Linguistic knowledge, the child's acquisition of language, sound and writing systems.

ALS 328 Theory and Practice in Language Testing Prerequisite: LIN 301.

ALS 334 Language Development in Children Language acquisition in normal and abnormal children: stages of the acquisition process, the role of environment. Prerequisite: ALS 176 or one LIN course.

ALS 335 Psycholinguistics The psychology of language, the accommodation between the cognitive and physical structure of humans and the structure of language. Prerequisite: One course in ALS or LIN.

ALS 340 The Biology of Language Animal communication and the evolution of man's capacity for language, development of language in normal and abnormal children, and genetic aspects of language. Prerequisite: ALS 176 or one LIN course.

ALS 360 Neurolinguistics The neurology of language: essentials of neuroanatomy; neurological mechanisms underlying language; aphasia and kindred disorders of speech. Prerequisite: ALS 176 or one LIN course.

ALS 373 Ethnography of Communication The systematic description of the interaction of linguistic form, participants, setting and modes of interaction. Prerequisite: One LIN or ALS course or AN 102 or SOC 100.

ALS 374 Cross-Cultural Communication A theoretical and practical examination of the role of language and nonverbal modes in intercultural communication. Prerequisite: One LIN or ALS course.

ALS 375 Language and Culture Language viewed as cultural behavior, its system, acquisition and use; its relation to history, attitudes and behavior. Prerequisite: One LIN or ALS course or AN 102.

ALS 376 Sociolinguistics Language in its social context; intrasocietal variation; social evaluation of language varieties as an influence in language change. Prerequisite: One LIN or ALS or SOC course.

ALS 420 Linguistics and Reading Prerequisite: LIN 310.

ALS 428 The Teaching of English as a Second Language Prerequisite: LIN 301.

ALS 429 Practicum Prerequisite: ALS 428.

LINGUISTICS

115 Natural and Artificial Languages A study of the similarities and differences among the languages of men, beasts and machines. Includes general characteristics of communication, human linguistic abilities, computer languages and human/computer interfaces.

204 Syntax An introduction to the basic principles of morphological and syntactic structure with emphasis on modern American English.

207 Semantics The study of meaning, which involves the relation between speaker, the language and the real, or imagined, world.

300 Topics in Linguistics

301 Linguistic Structures An introduction to synchronic linguistic analysis, with structural problems in natural languages. Prerequisite: ALS 176 or one 200-level LIN course.

302 Historical Linguistics Diachronic linguistic analysis: language change, dialect geography, establishment of geneological relationships, the reconstruction of earlier stages of languages. Prerequisite: 301.

303 Sound Patterns of American English Prerequisite: 301.

315 Computer Parsing of Natural Languages An examination of the syntactic and semantic properties of natural language and a survey of the techniques for computer parsing. Prerequisite: 115 or ALS 176 and CSE 130.

401 Phonetic Theory An introduction to articulatory and acoustic descriptions of spoken language and training in the recognition and production of sounds found in languages other than English. Prerequisite: 301.

403 Phonological Theory A presentation of theory and application of phonological analysis with emphasis on original work. Prerequisite: 301.

404 Syntactic Theory A presentation of theory and application of morphological and syntactic analysis, with emphasis on original work. Prerequisite: 301.

407 Semantic Theory An inquiry into contemporary efforts to formulate and articulate a theory of meaning adequate for the analysis of natural language. Prerequisite: 301.

410 Studies in the Structure of a Language Among the languages for study are French, German, Hindi-Urdu and Sanskrit. Prerequisite: 301.

475 Philosophy of Language

480 Seminar in Linguistics Prerequisite: 301.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES

Nothing characterizes the nature of man more than his ability to use language. In linguistics, one studies languages not to read, write, or speak them but to understand how they work, how they change, how children learn them, and how they are used. Concern for the role of languages in human life makes linguistics a humanistic discipline. But, since linguistics is concerned with the systematic explanation of facts about language, it is also a science.

The undergraduate program in linguistics permits a student to combine in a single field a broad spectrum of humanistic and scientific interests, and to develop his/her analytic skills in depth. The student is encouraged to explore with faculty the many relationships of linguistics with other fields in order to discover the optimal program for his/her individual goals. The student is encouraged to broaden his/her education in languages and other related fields. Overspecialization in linguistics is discouraged for the student contemplating graduate study in the field, for it is very difficult to broaden one's background after the undergraduate level.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major requirement in linguistics is 40 hours of courses in the following three categories:

1. Basic linguistics (25 hours): 600, 601, 602.01, 603.01, and 611.

2. Foreign language study (5 hours): The requirement is intended to be equivalent to 25 hours; however, 20 hours of this is normally satisfied by fulfilling the foreign language requirement of the Liberal Arts Core. The remaining five hours should be in courses beyond the level of 104. In addition, the department recommends some study of a language that is not Romance, Germanic, Slavic, or Greek.

3. Linguistics or related area courses (10 hours): These courses are chosen in consultation with the student's advisor.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

A minor in linguistics is very useful for students majoring in a foreign language or English, for the general analytic methods of linguistics can help a student gain a deeper understanding of the sound system, vocabulary, grammar and history of the language of his/her major and how these differ from and are similar to other languages of the world. But a minor in linguistics is also relevant for students majoring in psychology, sociology, anthropology, and communication, since the study of linguistic behavior is a concern of these disciplines as well. Finally, a minor in linguistics may be of importance to the philosophy major with an interest in computational linguistics and artificial intelligence, or to any student of an analytic frame of mind who is fascinated with some aspect of language.

A minor in linguistics consists of 25 hours chosen as follows:

1. Two courses from the following: 201, 203, 230, 265, 271, 285;
2. 601;
3. Two courses from the following: 600, 602.01, 603.01, 611.

Alternatively, one or tow additional courses from group three may be substituted for one or two of the courses of group one. Other substitutions of advanced linguistics courses (600 or above) may be made with the approval of the linguistics undergraduate major advisor.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

201 Introduction to Language A survey of language as a system of human communication; topics include meaning, language structure, sound systems, language change and acquisition, language in society.

203 Language Differences and Language Universals Differences in sound systems, word structure, and grammar: illustrations from 'foreign accents'; language types; universal principles of structure. Prerequisite: 201, English 110 or 111.

230 Language and the Sexes Types of sex differentiation in different languages and their social and symbolic consequences. Prerequisite: English 110 or 111.

265 Language, Thought, and Culture Investigation of the role of language in social behavior and of the interrelationships between language, culture, and patterns of thought, including Whorf's linguistic relativity hypothesis.

271 Elements of Psycholinguistics Linguistics and the structure, acquisition, function, and malfunction of language. Prerequisite: 201, English 110 or 111.

285 Language Change and Development Survey of the kinds of linguistic change; discussion of the external influences (social, cultural, political, etc.) that affect the historical development of languages.

294 Group Studies in Linguistics Introductory topics in linguistics. Prerequisite: 201.

600 Phonetics Principles of articulatory phonetics, with some discussion of acoustic phonetics; practice in the production, recognition, and transcription of sounds in various languages of the world. Prerequisite: 601, concurrent registration in 601,

or an equivalent course in linguistics or phonetics.

601 Introduction to Linguistics

602 Introduction to Syntax

602.01 Introduction to Syntax I Prerequisite: 601.

602.02 Introduction to Syntax II Prerequisite: 602.01. This a five credit lecture-discussion course open to advanced undergraduates and to graduate students. The course extends over two quarters.

603 Introduction to Phonology Introduction to phonological analysis and the principles governing the structure, acquisition, and change of phonological systems; survey of major phonological theories.

603.01 Introduction to Phonology I This is a five credit course with five hours of lecture of discussion of exercises. Prerequisite: 600 or 601.

603.02 Introduction to Phonology II This course provides additional examples of the topics, principles, and methods presented in 603.01. Prerequisite: 603.01.

609 Morphology An introduction to the grammatical and phonological analysis or words. Prerequisite: 601.

611 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Introduction to the methods and principles of historical linguistics. Prerequisite: 601 and 603.01.

Sanskrit 621 Elementary Sanskrit(Sanskrit I) Introduction to Indo-European, Indic, and Sanskrit; reading of introductory texts.

Sanskrit 622 Classical Sanskrit(Sanskrit II) Prerequisite: 621.

623 Topics in Indic Linguistics Prerequisite: 622.

650 Field Methods in Linguistics

650.01 Field Methods I Methodology for determining the phonological system of a previously unknown language through the use of a native informant. Prerequisite: 600.

650.02 Field Methods II Methodology for determining the morphological system of a previously unknown language through the use of a native informant. Prerequisite: 650.01.

661 Sociolinguistics Description and explanation of the interaction between linguistic and social variable in language variation and use. Prerequisite: 601.

671 Psycholinguistics The contribution of linguistic theory to the study of the acquisition, maturation and functioning of language skills. Prerequisite: 601 and either (a) 602.02, 603.02, or (b) background in cognitive psychology.

672 Language Description Informant techniques and (if available) textbooks and published linguistic analysis are employed in analyzing and describing a language. Prerequisite: 601.

673 History of Linguistics Historical survey of views on language examination of linguistic thought in historical periods, or of writings on single topics in diverse periods and traditions. Prerequisite: 601.

681 Algebraic Linguistics Prerequisite: 601.

683 Linguistic Semantics

683.01 Introduction to Linguistic Semantics Important problems and methods of analysis in linguistic semantics and pragmatics; use of formal logic and semantic model theory in analyzing natural languages. Prerequisite: 681 or equivalent knowledge of logic and set theory.

683.02 Montague Grammar Syntactic and model-theoretic semantic analysis of natural languages described by Richard Montague in 'The Proper Treatment of Quantification in Ordinary English.' Prerequisite: 681 or 683.01 or a course in symbolic logic.

685 Languages in Contact Prerequisite: 601.

695 Seminar in Anthropological Linguistics The purpose of 695 is to provide students with the opportunity to pursue special problems connected with language and culture. Prerequisite: Anthropology 675; Linguistic 601.

OHIO UNIVERSITY AT ATHENS
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
ARTS AND SCIENCES

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The requirements for a major in linguistics consist of 43 credit hours beyond 270; 33 hours must be in core linguistic courses, and 10 hours are to be chosen from other linguistic courses, with these courses clustered to form a concentration. Possible concentrations include teaching English as a second language, the use of computers in language teaching, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and theoretical linguistics. In addition, courses in other departments in the social sciences, humanities, and communications will be recommended as external electives. Knowledge of a foreign language equivalent to two years of college-level study is required; study of a second foreign language is recommended. Transfer of credits from other programs or from other departments at Ohio University will be accepted upon approval of the department chair.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

A minor in Linguistics requires a minimum of 25 hours, with at least two courses at the 400 level. Areas of specialization include general linguistics, sociolinguistics, and English as a second language.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

270 The Nature of Language The objective of this class is to introduce students to the nature of human language and to show, in a non-technical way, something of what linguists and other language specialists have discovered about it. Some of the topics discussed are the sound patterns of language, the structure of words and sentences, the nature of meaning, the child's acquisition of language, the interaction of language and culture, the ways the languages change, and the ways in which the various languages of the world are alike and different.

275 Introduction to Language and Culture This course focuses on the similarities and differences of language behavior in a variety of cultural contexts.

280 Language in America Analysis of similarities and differences of language behavior in America.

350 Introduction to General Linguistics The emphasis is on a technical introduction to the devices of language description. Students will learn the basic methodology of linguistic analysis and write formal descriptive statements of the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic subsystems of language. They will also receive an introduction to historical linguistics, social dialectology, field methods, etc., as well as to related areas such as language teaching, psycholinguistics, speech pathology, language acquisition, discourse analysis, and anthropological linguistics.

370 Introduction to Psycholinguistics Study of linguistic behavior and psychological mechanisms responsible for it.

390 The Language of Women and Men American speech as used by women and men in terms of linguistic and social factors.

395 Introduction to Area Linguistics Investigation of linguistic characteristics of specific group or subgroup of languages within Malayo-Polynesian or African families.

420S Linguistics and Semiotics The analysis and interpretation of cultural sign systems in relation to linguistic theory and methodology.

440 Introduction to Bilingualism This course introduces students to basic aspects of bilingual education, the law governing it, and its sociological, linguistic, and educational perspectives.

445 Instructional Materials in Bilingualism Creation and analysis of teaching materials in bilingual education.

451 Computers for Language Teaching I Introduction to uses of computers for language teaching, software selection, and creation of supplementary computer-assisted language learning.

452 Computers for Language Teaching II Creation of CALL materials using authoring packages, authoring languages, or BASIC programming language.

453 Computers for Language Teaching III Development of CALL materials using speech synthesizer, interactive audio tape, video tape, or video disc player.

460 Phonology I This is an introductory course in analysis of the sound systems of natural languages, the first half of which is spent on articulatory phonetics. Mastery of the recognition, production, and transcription of speech sounds is to be achieved through practice in class and in the language laboratory. The second half deals with classical phonemic theory and will involve considerable problem solving, using a wide variety of language. There will also be a brief treatment of distinctive feature analysis.

470 Syntax I This course is the first part of an introduction to the theory and application of generative transformational syntax. It provides students with insights into the underlying principles of syntactical description, a practical ability to write syntactic description, and an understanding of syntactical arguments.

475 Theories of Language Learning Introduction to theories of first and second language acquisition and their implication for language teaching.

480 TEFL Theory and Methodology This course is an introduction to the basic techniques and methods of teaching English to speakers of other languages. Emphasis is placed on both the theoretical and practical issues involved in teaching the various language skills, grammar, listening comprehension, etc.

482 Materials in TEFL The class is designed to provide the students with theoretical knowledge necessary to create sound teaching materials in TEFL and also to allow these students to create their own material. The class will consist both of lectures on material development and practical evaluation of materials developed by members of the class.

485 Historical Linguistics The study of genealogical and typological classification, methods of historical analysis, and change in language systems.

490 Sociolinguistics I This course is a survey of the basic approaches to sociolinguistic research and methodology in the study of language varieties (dialects, codes, registers, styles) and their functions in social interaction. Implications for education policy, TESL, and language planning will also be discussed.

491 Sociolinguistics I Introduction to relationships between interlocking systems of language and social grouping.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The interdisciplinary major for students interested in linguistics is offered by the Linguistics program with the cooperation of the Departments of Classical Languages; English; French; German; Philosophy; Psychology; Slavic Languages; Spanish, Italian, Portuguese; and Speech Communication. Within the major students may select the Applied Linguistics option, the Foreign Language option, or the General Linguistics option.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Prescribed Courses (15 credits): LIN 100, 102, 220, 400, 403.

21 Credits From One of the Following Options:

GENERAL LINGUISTICS OPTION

Select an additional 21 credits from the program offerings and related course offerings in consultation with the director.

APPLIED LINGUISTICS OPTION

Prescribed courses (6 credits): LIN 448, 482.

Supporting courses and related areas (15 credits):

Select 3 credits from program offerings.

Select a coherent set of 12 credits in a related area such as communication disorders, speech communication (ESL), computer science, or English, chosen in consultation with the director.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE OPTION

Supporting courses and related areas (21 credits):

Select an additional 6 credits from program offerings.

Select 15 credits from (a) or (b) in one foreign language beyond the 12 credit level:

a. 9 credits in approved linguistic analysis courses (phonology, syntax, semantics, history, and structure of language) and 6 credits in approved language skill courses

b. 9 credits in approved language skill courses and 6 credits in approved linguistic analysis.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Students must take LIN 100, 102, 400, 403 and an additional 6 credits from program offerings chosen in consultation with the director for a total of 18 credits.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

001 Introduction to Language A non-technical introduction to the study of human language, and its role in human interaction.

010 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the assumptions, principles, and methods of modern linguistics; emphasis on analysis and problem-solving.

100 Foundations of Linguistics Systematic study of linguistic structures in a variety of the world's languages.

102 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Language change and linguistic reconstruction; general procedures and techniques used in comparative linguistics. Prerequisite: 010 or 100.

220 Introduction to Psycholinguistics The learning of language; language development in the child; meaning as a problem for psychology. Prerequisite: PSY 002.

400 Syntactic Theory I Principles of grammatical analysis in the framework of generative-transformational grammar. Prerequisite: 100.

401 Introduction to Linguistic Theory

403 Phonological Analysis Introduction to the analysis of sound systems of natural languages. Practical phonetics and structural analysis of a natural language. Prerequisite: 100.

404 Generative Phonology Consideration of techniques and problems involved in description of phonological components of transformational grammars. Prerequisite: 403.

413 Experimental Linguistics Linguistic acoustic theory. Experimental verification of discrete components of language on acoustical and perceptual levels and their articulatory correlates. Prerequisite: SPCOM 210 or 410.

420 Advanced Psycholinguistics Linguistic and psychological theory. Development of language. Prerequisite: 400.

448 Introduction to Sociolinguistics Consideration of issues in the study of language in its sociocultural context; quantitative analysis of social dialects and speech styles. Prerequisite: 400.

449 Introduction to Semantics Consideration of various proposals regarding the nature of the semantic component of transformational grammars. The relationship of semantics and syntax. Prerequisite: 400.

482 Introduction to Applied Linguistics Introduction to the application of linguistic procedures to other fields of study. Prerequisite: 100.

493 Informant Work Practical phonological analysis of an unfamiliar language.

POMONA and PITZER COLLEGES
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF MODERN LANG. AND LITERATURES

Linguistics is the scientific study of language in all its variety. One of the paradoxes about language is that it is incredibly systematic and at the same time it is immensely varied. The paradox is resolved by the discovery that the variety is composed of a vast number of interacting systems. These systems can be studied separately to a certain extent, though it is always necessary to keep in mind the larger and more complex whole when studying language and the labels under which they are studied in linguistics are: phonetics, the study of speech sounds; phonology, the study of the communicative function of speech sounds in a particular language; syntax, the study of the meaningful units of a language and how they combine into sentences; semantics, the study of the meaning of the words of a language and the meaning of combinations of words. The three divisions of linguistics, phonology, syntax, and semantics, are fundamental to any study of language. Although there are other ways in which language can be studied, it is impossible to study linguistics without dealing with at least one of these aspects.

Linguistics, the scientific study of language, is relevant to any part of human experience that depends heavily upon language. Thus, a knowledge of linguistics is rapidly becoming an asset in such varied fields as anthropology, psychology, sociology, philosophy, literature, and computer science. Linguistics also has many practical applications in psychology, psychiatry, speech therapy, foreign language teaching, elementary school education, advertising, and the legal system.

A coordinated intercollegiate program is offered under the administration of the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures. Intermediate and advanced courses are offered on a two-year rotation. Students who want to concentrate in linguistics should plan their programs carefully to take advantage of the alternation of courses.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Linguistics 10, 11; and 12 or 101, and the three core courses 104, 105, and 106.

2. Two other upper-division linguistics courses.

3. At least two years of one foreign language and one year of a second foreign language, or two years of a non-European language, or the equivalent in demonstrated competence.

4. The senior seminar in linguistics(190).

5. A comprehensive examination. (A senior thesis may be invited instead.)

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

10 Introduction to the Study of Language A relatively non-technical course about the nature of language.

11 The Structure of English

12 Languages of the World Exploration of the richness and diversity of linguistics systems and their conceptual structures across the world. Prerequisite: Ling. 10.

50 Introduction to Linguistic Analysis: Descriptive

101 Language Change and Language Variation An examination of how languages change over time and the possible causes of such changes. Prerequisite: Ling 11 or 12.

103 Phonetics An introduction to the general principles of articulatory and acoustic phonetics, including distinctive feature theory and the description of prosodic features. Prerequisite: Linguistics 50.

104 Phonetics and Phonology An introduction to the principles of modern generative phonology; including the general principles of articulatory and acoustic phonetics, and distinctive feature theory. Prerequisite: 11 or 12.

105 Syntax An introduction to modern theories of syntax dealing with the Chomskyan revolution in theoretical linguistics and its later developments.

108 Phonology An introduction to the principles of modern generative phonology. Prerequisite: Linguistics 50.

109 Introduction to linguistics: Historical An investigation into linguistic change and language families. The comparative method and the reconstruction of proto-languages. Language change in a social context in contemporary society.

110 Language in Society Systematic methods for the study of language in the speech community. Techniques for the observation, recording, elicitation, and analysis of natural speech. The social significance of language variation. The nature of standard languages, creoles, and pidgins. The problems of bilingualism and multilingualism. Recommended prerequisite: Linguistics 10 or 50.

111 Language and Culture The relation of language to thought and its role in setting and limiting human experience. How language influences world-view and social attitudes. Prerequisite: Linguistics 10 or 50.

114 Artificial Intelligence Topics in artificial intelligence; knowledge representation in semantic nets, frames, conceptual dependencies, and prototypes; expert systems, natural language understanding; data base query, robots, and vision.

115 Natural Language and the Computer Students learn to program in LISP. Programs developed to do text editing, phrasing of every day English, grammaticality testing and building a knowledge base. Also, all aspects of string processing.

121 Learning and Teaching a Second Language Overview of recent theories of second language acquisition and teaching methodology. Prerequisite: Linguistics 10.

123 The Acquisition of Language Theories of language acquisition will be examined in the light of recent developments in linguistic theory.

125 Linguistic Field Methods Aspects of a language unfamiliar to the members of the class will be analyzed from data elicited in class form a speaker of the language. Several analytical procedures will be examined.

130 History of the German Language Prerequisite: German 51.

135 Romance Philology History of the Romance Languages: Latin, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Rumanian, and their development into the modern national languages of today.

137 History of the English Language

140 Dialectology Seminar on the study of regional variation in language with emphasis on methodology and identification of dialect boundaries. Prerequisite: one course in linguistics.

145 Semantics An introduction to the study of meaning, including such topics as signification, reference, semantic fields, and semantic relations. Prerequisite: Linguistics 105.

152 Research and the Ethnography of Speaking Relationships between language, social context, and individual creativity.

153 Philosophy of Language The nature of language, and its relationship to philosophical problems.

157 Pragmatics of Language A study of how to do things with words: speech acts, deixis, conversational implicatures, presuppositions, and discourse analysis.

186 Seminar in Psychology of Language and Thought Prerequisite: Psychology 160 or 162.

193 Comprehensive Examination

195 Words and Music: Models and Methods in the Study of Performance
Similarities and differences between language and music as systems of human expression and communication.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COUNCIL OF THE HUMANITIES

Linguistics is the study of distinctive characteristics of human language and the cognitive capacities of language users from a variety of perspectives. Students in the Program in Linguistics acquire the basic research tools for the formal study of language and language related issues. Although there is the possibility of an independent major in linguistics, participants in the program generally satisfy requirements of their chosen departmental major and develop a course of study as outlined below.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The program of study (the minor) will be approved by the program adviser and should complement the concentration (the major) in the student's department. It will include completion of the following requirements:

1. Satisfactory completion of LIN 213 or an equivalent LIN course by the end of fall term of the junior year.

2. Satisfactory completion of four additional courses from the list of linguistics courses and related courses below. These four courses must include at least two core courses.

3. Completion of a senior thesis in an area of the study of language. The specific topic should satisfy as well the requirement of the student's department.

CORE COURSES

213 Introduction to Language and Linguistics Introduction to the scientific study and analysis of human language.

214 Historical Linguistics Introduction to the history of the English language; special attention to the development of sound changes and rise of dialects.

301 Phonetics and Phonology Introduction to the analysis of sound patterns in human language.

302 Syntax Introduction to methods of syntactic analysis of natural language. Foundations of a theory of generative grammar.

303 Linguistic Semantics An introduction to central issues and leading theories of linguistic semantics for natural languages.

304 Social and Geographical Variation in Language A survey of linguistic variation in its geographic, social, and interactive dimensions.

412 Advanced Syntax Development of a modular theory of grammar involving subtheories of case, government, predicate/argument structure, and binding.

RELATED COURSES

ANTH 312 Language and Culture

CSI 427 Artificial Intelligence

E ASIAN ST 444 Introduction to Chinese Linguistics

E ASIAN ST 446 History of the Chinese Language

E ASIAN ST 447 Introduction to Japanese Linguistics

ENG 301 The Old English Period

PHIL 312 Intermediate Logic

PHIL 317 Philosophy of Language

PHIL 324 Philosophical Issues in Linguistic Theory

PSY 309 Psychology of Language

ROMANCE LL 312 Intro. to Romance Linguistics and Literary Theory

SLAVIC LL 405 Topics in Modern Russian and Slavic Linguistics

SLAVIC LL 406 Topics in Historical Russian and Slavic Linguistics

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

This new program introduces the student to linguistics, the scientific study of language as a uniquely human phenomenon, with an ambitious purpose of gaining some insight into the way the mind works. The central core of the program consists of a small number of courses which deal systematically with various levels of linguistics structure--the sound, the word, the sentence, the meaning. Numerous electives in the program investigate language-related phenomena from various points of view and are taught, along with linguists, by speech therapists, experts in communication, education, English, foreign languages, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists.

Many academic disciplines in the humanities and in the sciences have recently realized that many of their problems are language-related, and they are now turning to linguistics for answers. A major in linguistics provides one with a sound basis for a career in a large variety of fields in the academic world, industry, or services.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Courses in Linguistic Theory and General Linguistics:
   - a. AUSL 227 or ASUL 580 or ENGL 506;
   - b. AUS 301; AUSL 582; AUSL 585; AUSL 588 or ENGL 596
2. Courses in Linguistics of a Particular Languages (Choose one 2-course sequence):
   - a. ENGL 327; ENGL 328
   - b. FR 501; FR 505
   - c. GER 501; GER 505
   - d. RUSS 502; RUSS 505
   - e. SPAN 505; SPAN 608
   - f. ENGL 510; ENGL 512
3. One course in an uncommonly taught language
4. Two or three course in linguistics and adjacent disciplines

5. One or two courses in linguistic applications.

Course Descriptions

227 Elements of Linguistics (ENGL 227) Study of the background of American English sounds and writing systems, grammatical approaches, and social and regional language differences.

381 Linguistic Analysis Both diachronic and synchronic approaches will be used in this course. Prerequisite: Some familiarity with linguistics.

580 Linguistic Science

582 Syntax I Explication and analysis of the standard transformational model of the syntactic component in the theory of grammar.

583 Syntax II Prerequisite: AUSL 582.

585 Phonology I: Descriptive Analysis A data-oriented course designed to familiarize the student with the dynamic possibilities of phonological systems. Prerequisite: AUS 301 and AUSL 580.

586 Phonology II: Explanatory Theory Prerequisite: AUSL 585.

588 Semantics Emphasis on the relationship of meaning to syntax.

589 Introduction to Semiotics (ANTH 519, COM 507, ENGL 570, FLL 577) The study of language, literatures, and other systems of human communication includes a wide range of phenomena which can be brought together by means of a general theory of signs.

596 Semantics Introduction to basic ideas, methods, and theories of semantics.

QUEENS COLLEGE--CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
ARTS DIVISION

Linguistics is the scientific or humanistic study of language in any of its forms or aspects. A discipline with a rich and centuries-old tradition, linguistics is today a diverse and broad-ranging area of inquiry and encompasses and touches upon many other fields of human knowledge. Modern linguistics is aimed in two principal directions: the general (or theoretical) and the applied. At Queens College we offer programs for undergraduate study which include both areas and allow the student to choose a specialization in either field or, for the nonmajor, a sequence of enriching courses.

Linguistics is a large discipline. There are nearly 200 departments or programs in linguistics in American colleges and universities. More than a dozen journals devoted to either theoretical or applied linguistics are published in this country. Just in New York City there are four thriving linguistics departments (Queens College, CUNY Graduate Center, NYU and Columbia) and other colleges have interdisciplinary studies offering a major in linguistics (e.g., Brooklyn, Hunter and Lehman Colleges). At Queens College there are now about 60 undergraduate majors and approximately 90 students in the masters program.

Employment opportunities in linguistics are somewhat better than in many other academic disciplines. This is due in part to the growth of applied linguistics, which in turn is caused by an increase in the demand for teachers of English to speakers of other languages; the growth of applied linguistics has the indirect effect of simulating demand for people trained in general and theoretical linguistics as well. Furthermore, there is increasing awareness of the importance of theoretical linguistics to disciplines such as psychology, sociology, education, neuroscience, and others. Accordingly, students choosing either the general or applied track will find rich opportunities upon graduation.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL LINGUISTICS

Required courses are 101; 202; 210; 211; 221; 312; 322 or 323; either 250 or 352; 331; and four other courses in linguistics or related fields.

APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Students interested in teaching ESL or Literacy at either the elementary (grades K-6) or secondary (grades 7-12) level may major in Linguistics. Required courses are 101; 117; 202; 206; 210; 211; 221; 240; 341; 342; and two other courses in linguistics or related fields.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to Language A survey of the scientific study of human language; structure, language and society, languages of the world, language change, language and thought, and the philosophy of language.

116 The Structure of English Words

117 Syntactic Structure of English

151 English Around the World Traces the development of English as a world language and treats the following issues: (1) Why and how did English spread? (2) How has the spread affected English? (3) What has been the effect on language policies of other countries? (4) What are the attitudes in various countries towards English? The basic tools of sociolinguistic research will be demonstrated in approaching these questions.

191 Special Problems

202 Introduction to Linguistic Theory An introduction to formal properties of syntax (principles of sentence formation) and of phonology (the sound structure of language). The place of language within a general framework of human cognition (mental processes). (The basic skills and concepts needed for more advanced courses in theoretical linguistics.) Prerequisite: 101.

203 Language of the World A survey of the major language families and their structures. (Classification of languages from the perspective of historical, cultural and typological relationship. Types of language use within linguistic communities and beyond.) Prerequisite: 101.

204 Writing Systems A survey of the types of writing systems which have been developed throughout human history. The decipherment of unknown scripts. (Relationship of written symbols to the sound systems of languages. The development of writing: Chinese characters, Egyptian hieroglyphics, cuneiform. The spread of the alphabet.) Prerequisite: 101.

205 Dialectology and Sociolinguistics Theory and results of dialect studies; social dialects; style; bilingualism; social aspects of language and the role of language in society. Prerequisite: 101.

206 Bilingualism An introduction to the psychological and social ramifications of bilingualism. (Study of theories and application derived through sociolinguistics and psycholinguistic research; relationship to social, educational and linguistic issues.) Prerequisite: 101

210 General Phonetics Phonetic theories. Practice in hearing, producing, and transcribing human speech sounds. (The physiological and acoustic properties of speech; practice in English and other languages.)Prerequisite: 101.

211 Phonological Analysis An introduction to the analysis of sound patterns in a variety of languages, including English. Prerequisites: 101; 210.

221 Syntactic Analysis An introduction to the analysis of sentence structures. Examples drawn primarily, although not exclusively, from English. (Generative syntactic theory.) Prerequisite: 202

240 Introduction to English as a Second Language An introduction to the theory and methods of teaching English to speakers of other languages. (Language acquisition; social, cultural and cognitive variables in language learning; contrastive analysis; discourse analysis; error analysis.) Prerequisite: 202.

250 Structure of a Language Synchronic and diachronic analysis of one or more languages chosen by the instructor. Prerequisite: 202.

254 History of Linguistics A survey of ancient, medieval and modern linguistic theories and approaches, with emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Prerequisite: 202.

291 Special Problems

312 Advanced Phonology Prerequisite: 211. Generative phonology.

322 Advanced Syntax Detailed work in grammatical theory and practice with emphasis on the generative transformational model. Prerequisite: 221

323 Linguistic Analysis Intensive practice in applying the techniques learned in 101, 211 and 221. Pre-field methods. Prerequisites: 211 and 221.

331 Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics Diachronic linguistics, with emphasis on the Indo-European family. Prerequisite: 101.

332 Advanced Diachronic Linguistics Selected topics. Prerequisite: 331.

333 Advanced Topics in Sociolinguistics Application of linguistic theory to current issues in regional and social dialects. Prerequisite: 205.

341 Methods and Materials of English as a Second Language Continuation of 240. (Practical and working knowledge of factors related to teaching ESL. Construction of lesson plans; classroom techniques. Course involves participation in weekly tutoring sessions.) Prerequisite: 240.

342 Error Analysis An analysis of interference and interlanguage errors for the purpose of error correction in teaching and understanding the second language acquisition process. Prerequisites: 117 or 221; 210; 240.

343 Practicum in Teaching English as a Second Language Supervised observation and experience in classes where adults are taught the English language. Prerequisites: 341; must be taken with 383.

352 Field Methods Phonological and grammatical analysis of a language using a native speaker. Prerequisite: Student must have either taken 211 and 221 or taken one of these and registered in the other simultaneously with 352.

353 Semantics Modern theories and approaches to lexical and semantic analysis. Prerequisite: 221.

355 Theoretical Issues in Linguistics Prerequisite: 211 and 221.

383 Seminar in Teaching English as a Second Language Advanced topics in the teaching of English to speakers of other languages. Prerequisite: must be taken with 343.

391 Special Problems

392 Tutorial

RICE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

As language plays an important role throughout human life, linguistics is by its nature an interdisciplinary field. The undergraduate major therefore includes at least two non-linguistic courses, chosen in accordance with an area of concentration. The major may be undertaken with any of three areas of concentration: Cognitive Science, Language, Textual Semiotics. All majors are required to take at least eight courses in linguistics, including at least the three core courses: 300, 301, 302. The remaining requirements depend on the student's area of concentration, as follows:

Cognitive Science Concentration Besides the three core courses, the eight required courses in linguistics must include at least two of the following: 306, 315, 317, 411. In addition, the major must include at least two courses in cognitive studies in other departments, chosen in consultation with the undergraduate adviser. Appropriate courses in other departments include ANTH 406 (Cognitive Anthropology) and relevant courses in psychology and computer science.

Language Concentration In addition to the eight required courses in linguistics, at least two semesters in a foreign language at the level of 300 or higher and two semesters of another language at the level of 200 or higher. Chinese and Sanskrit are especially recommended.

Textual Semiotics Concentration At least two semesters in a foreign language at the level of 300 or higher and at least two courses in textual semiotics. The latter, which may be counted among the eight required courses in linguistics, may be any two of the following: 396, 414, 420, FRE 491.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200A Language An introduction to the scientific study of language and the methods of linguistic prehistory.

300A/B Linguistic Analysis English and other languages as objects of scientific analysis; phonological structure, morphology, and syntax, semantic structure.

301B Phonology Articulatory phonetics and the analysis of speech; structural patterns which underlie speech sounds. Prerequisite: 300.

302A/B Syntax and Semantics Study of semantic categories and their formal expression in morphological, syntactic, and lexical units and patterns.

305A/B Historical Linguistics The processes of linguistic change and their relationships to social and geographical contexts. Comparative phonology of Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit.

306A Cognitive Linguistics The study of linguistic data as evidence for the structure of the information system which makes it possible for a speaker of a language to speak and understand the language.

312A/B Sociolinguistics

313A/B Language and Culture Investigation of the systematic relations between linguistic form and expression and culture.

315 Information Structures A study of various structures and techniques; relational networks, laws of form, digital logic networks. Computer data structures, human cognitive structures.

317 Computational Linguistics

353 Philosophy of Language Philosophical investigation of relations among language, thought, and reality.

394A/B Structure of the English Language

395A/B History of the English Language

396A/B Language and Philosophy in Literature Readings and discussions of issues in the philosophy of language: representation, metaphor, structure, speech.

403B Modern linguistic Theory Survey of selected theories of language from Saussure to present.

405A/B Applied Linguistics Relation of structural linguistics to the teaching of modern languages. Prerequisite: 200, 300.

407A Field Techniques and the Analysis of Natural Language Techniques and practice in the observation, analysis, and recording of a human language.

409A/B Special Topics in Linguistics

411A/B Neurolinguistics: Language and the Brain Organization of the brain; localization of speech, language, and memory functions; hemisphere dominance; pathologies of speech and language associated with brain damage.

414A/B Hermeneutics and Linguistic Anthropology Application of linguistic theory and method in the analysis of cultural materials.

420A/B Studies in Literary Semiotics Application of semiotic models to the study of literature.

423A/B The Structure of Spanish

424A/B Studies in Hispanic Linguistics

425A/B Romance Linguistics

432A/B German Applied Linguistics and Teaching Methodology Contrastive study of German and English combined with problems in teaching methods.

433A/B Structure of German

434A/B History of the German Language

443A/B Studies in Chinese Linguistics

494A/B Seminar in the Structure of English

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ARTS

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

A major in linguistics consists of ten courses of 3 credits each, distributed as follows: (1) five required core courses: 201, 304, 305, 310, and 322; and (2) five additional advanced courses in linguistics or approved related areas, at least two of which must be drawn from among the following: 306, 307, 308, 320, 325, 410, and 430. In addition, two courses each of two languages from different families or branches (completion of 132 level or higher) is required.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

A minor in linguistics consists of seven courses of 3 credits each, distributed as follows: (1) two required core courses: 201, and 305; (2) two advanced courses from the following: 304, 306, 307, 308, 310, 320, 322, 325, 410, and 430; and (3) three additional advanced courses in linguistics or related areas, at least two of which must be in disciplines other than linguistics and acceptable towards the linguistics major, no more than two of which can be used in the student's major.

APPROVED COURSES

Advanced courses in other disciplines appropriate for satisfaction of major or minor requirements include the following:

013:301 African Linguistics

070:311 Language and Social Diversity

070:312 Culture, Language, and Cognition

070:313 Language Development in Individual and Species

190:421 Indo-European Origins of the Classical Languages

198:452 Formal Languages and Automata

350:310/311 History and Development of the English Language

350:312 Theory of English Grammar

350:409 Seminar: History and Development of the English Language

420:403 History of the French Language

470:318 German Linguistics

560:304 Introduction to Italian Linguistics

730:420 Philosophy of Language

830:351 Psychology of Language

861:451 Introduction to Slavic Linguistics

861:452 Seminar in Slavic Linguistics

940:362 Spanish Phonetics and Phonology

940:363 Hispanic Bilingualism

940:364 Structure of Modern Spanish

940:365 History of Spanish Language

940:366 Hispanic Dialectology

Other courses, including courses offered through the Graduate School-New Brunswick, may be selected in consultation with the director of the linguistics program.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

201 Introduction to General Linguistics Theoretical study of language fundamentals; phonological and syntactic description, animal communication systems, child language acquisition.

304 Linguistic Analysis Practice in problem solving; lexical phonological, syntactical, and diachronic analysis. Prerequisite: 201.

305 Syntax Theoretical approaches to syntactic analysis.

306 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Language change, methods of reconstruction, geneological and typological classification of languages. Prerequisite: 201.

307 Introduction to Discourse Analysis Analysis of written and oral discourse, such as narratives and conversation, based on models recently developed in the field of linguistics. Prerequisite: 201.

308 Linguistic Theories Major schools of thought in linguistic theory in the twentieth century; impact of linguistic theories on other disciplines.

310 Phonology Methods and theories of the phonological description of language.

320 Introduction to Romance linguistics The development of the Romance languages: a modern linguistic approach to the study of their structures as compared with English.

322 Semantics Current research in semantic theory with emphasis on the role of semantics in a transformational generative theory.

325 Social Dialectology Introduction to the study of dialect: dialect geography, social and spatial variation, mechanisms of variation.

410 Morphology Introduction to the theory of word structure. Prerequisite: 305.

430 Advanced Syntax Advanced topics and issues in transformational generative syntax, with special emphasis on recent developments in syntactic theory. Prerequisite: 305.

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

All candidates for a degree in liberal arts and sciences must complete the graduation requirements listed in this catalog. Students majoring in linguistics must complete a minor in another filed approved by the departmental adviser in linguistics. Recommended fields include anthropology, communicative disorders, ethnic studies, a foreign language, history, journalism, literature, philosophy, psychology, public administration and urban studies, sociology, and speech communication.

A minimum of 24 upper division units is required: at least 15 of these must be in Linguistics (including 521 and 522); a maximum of nine units may be selected from Afro-American Studies 360, 362, 363; American Studies 501; Anthropology 304, 410; Communicative Disorders 305; French 401, 431; German 505, 510; Journalism 509; Philosophy 521, 522, 531; Russian 580, 581; Sociology 422, 424, 440, 557; Spanish 448, 449; Speech Communication 391, 496 (when appropriate), 530, 535.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor in linguistics consists of a minimum of 15 units, 12 of which must be upper division units and at least 12 of which must be from linguistics. The student must select a specialization from one of the following subject areas. The following courses are appropriate for all subject areas: 101, 420, 520, 521, 522, 524, 551, 552. Linguistics 496 and 499 may be appropriate for any area depending on content.

1. Descriptive and Theoretical Linguistics: 523, 525, 550, 560; Anthropology 510; Philosophy 531.

2. Applied Linguistics: 450, 470, 525, 550, 553; Anthropology 410.

3. Historical Linguistics: 410, 560 (both required).

4. Linguistics and English (recommended for English majors): 410, 450, 470, 525, 550, 560; Anthropology 410.

5. Linguistics and Foreign Languages (recommended for foreign language majors): 410, 450, 550, 553, 560; Anthropology 410.

Courses in the minor may not be counted towards the major, but may be used to satisfy preparation for the major and general education requirements, if applicable.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT

Competency equivalent to that which is normally attained through three college semesters of a foreign language with a B (3.0) average, or the equivalent.

WRITING REQUIREMENT

Passing the University Writing Examination or Linguistics 396W, English 305W or 500W with a grade of C (2.0) or better.

CERTIFICATE IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS AND

English as a Second Language (ESL)

The Linguistics Department offers a basic and advanced Certificate in Applied Linguistics and English as a Second Language (ESL). The basic certificate requires 12 units to include either Linguistics 420 or 520, 550, 552, and either 524 or 551. In addition, there is a 15-hour tutoring practicum requirement.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 English Composition for International Students

101 Introduction to Language Introduction to the principles and practice of modern linguistics as applied to the study of English. Not open to students with credit in upper division linguistics courses.

200 Advanced English for International Students

250 Directed Language Study Directed independent study of a foreign language not offered within the course structure at San Diego State University with the aim of acquiring a basic competency in reading, writing, and grammar. No instruction in speaking or understanding the spoken language is included in this course.

296 Experimental Topics Selected topics. May be repeated with new content. See Class Schedule for specific content. Limit of nine units of any combination of 296,496,596 courses applicable to a bachelor's degree.

305W Advanced Composition for International Students

396W Writing Proficiency Upper division writing course taken in conjunction with any 500-numbered linguistics course.

410 History of English The history of English and its present-day use.

420 Linguistics and English Principles of linguistics. Structure of Modern English, with attention to sounds and sentence patterns. Psychology of language; language acquisition; sociology of language; study of dialects; language change.

450 Introduction to Teaching English as a Second Language Introduction to English as a second language, bilingual, and foreign language teaching. Basic concepts of linguistics as they apply to teaching second languages. Survey of ESL methodologies and techniques.

452 Child Language Acquisition Principles of child language development. Sounds and grammar in speech of young children. Acquisition of reading and vocabulary. Relationship between cognitive development and language. Development of language in bilinguals. Second language acquisition.

470 Linguistics and Contemporary Issues Systematic linguistics analysis of language modes associated with various ares of contemporary life, using generative transformational methodology as the analytic technique.

496 Experimental Topics in Linguistics

520 Structure of English The structure of modern English including the various approaches to linguistic analysis.

521 Phonology Prerequisite: 420 or 520. Introduction to the theoretical principles of transformational-generative phonology.

522 Syntax Prerequisite: 420 or 520. Introduction to the theoretical principles of transformational-generative syntax.

523 Phonemics and Morphemics The study of procedures for arriving at the phonetic inventory of languages and the structuring of sound units (both linear and intonational) into phonemic systems; the study of morphemic hierarchies and their arrangements in forming words.

524 American Dialectology

525 Semantics and Pragmatics Prerequisite: 101. Advanced semantic theory; systematic analysis of the interaction of sequences of language with real world context in which they are used.

550 Theory and Practice of English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 450 or 420 or 520. The nature of language learning; evaluation of techniques and materials for the teaching of English as a second language.

551 Sociolinguistics (3) I,II Prerequisite: A course in introductory linguistics. Investigation of the correlation of social structure and linguistic behavior.

552 Psycholinguistics (3) I,II Prerequisite: A course in introductory linguistics. Psychological aspects of linguistic behavior.

553 Functional Bilingual Linguistics (3) I,II Prerequisite: 520. Recommended prerequisite: Communicative Disorders 528 and 532. English and Spanish linguistic differences as related to children's second language acquisition; assessment of children's linguistic competence in second language learning through contrastive analysis of English and Spanish phonology, morphology and syntax. Research on current linguistics theories in second language acquisition and in bilingualism.

554 Linguistics and Computers Issues of man-machine communication from a linguistic perspective. Comparison of human language and computer programming language. Aspects of Natural Language Processing and computer simulation of human linguistic abilities. Implications of linguistics for the use of computers.

560 Historical Linguistics Prerequisite: 410 and 520 or 521. Methods and principles used in historical study of language; processes of language change in phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics; linguistics reconstruction; origin of language; language families; development of writing; examples from various language families.

596 Selected Topics in Linguistics Advanced study of selected topics. See Class Schedule for specific content. May be repeated with new content. Limit of nine units of any combination of 296,496,596 courses applicable to a bachelor's degree.

SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS

The Linguistics Program offers a minor designed to provide students with training in the scientific study of language and is aimed at students whose professional competence would be enhanced by a more thorough knowledge of language and linguistics than is provided by their majors. The program also offers an 18 unit certificate in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), available to both undergraduate and graduate students. The certificate is designed to meet the needs of individuals desiring formal course preparation and training as classroom teachers of English as a second language but who do not require an M.A. degree. (While the Certificate is approved by the University, it is not to be interpreted as certification or accreditation, or as a credential program approved by the California Department of Education).

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Core requirements (9 units): LIN 101, 111, 112.

Electives: 6 units of upper division course work, subject to the approval of the Linguistics Program Minor Adviser.

Language Requirement: The first-year college-level courses in a language other than the student's native language or a demonstrated equivalent language background. Courses taken to satisfy this requirement will satisfy other requirements, e.g., where applicable, supporting courses for a major or required courses in a major.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to Linguistics Language as a social and psychological phenomenon. Phonetics, phonology, morphology, transformational syntax, semantics, and historical linguistics.

104 Trends and Practices in Teaching English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 101.

111 Introduction to Linguistic Phonetics Production, recognition, and accepted transcription of speech sounds used in languages. Prerequisite: 101.

112 Introduction to Syntax Constituent structure and grammatical categories; theories of syntactic structure; problems in syntactic analysis. Prerequisite: 101.

121 Applied Linguistics Understanding language learning. Application of linguistic theory to language teaching. Prerequisite: 101.

123 The Nature of Language Origins, structures, and function of language as an instrument of social cohesiveness; influence of language on thought. Prerequisite: Upper division standing.

124 Man-Machine Talk Major strategies in man-machine communication using natural languages. Similarities and differences between natural and artificial languages. Prerequisite: Upper division standing.

161 Psycholinguistics Psychology of language. Child language acquisition, language disorders, representation of language in the brain. Prerequisite: 101.

163 Second Language Acquisition Child and adult second language acquisition; classroom instruction versus natural settings. Prerequisite: 101, 111, 112.

166 Sociolinguistics: Cross-cultural Communication Relationship between language and society; inter and intracultural communication; non-verbal communication. Prerequisite: 101.

171 Languages and Dialects in America Bilingualism, language contact, geographical and social dialects. Prerequisite: 101.

SIMON FRAZER UNIVERSITY
DIVISION OF LINGUISTICS
DEPT. OF LANG., LIT., AND LINGUISTICS.
FACULTY OF ARTS

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Lower Division:

LIN 100, 130, 221, 222, and 240.

Upper Division:

LIN 321, 322, 323, 324 and 12 additional credits chosen from 400-series courses in Linguistics, and a further 6 credit hours in upper division Linguistics. Approved substitutes from outside the department may be counted for up to 3 of those credits.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Lower Division:

LIN 100, 130, and 9 additional credit hours in 100- and 200-level Linguistics courses.

Upper Division: 9 credits chosen from the 300-series courses in Linguistics, and 6 credits chosen from the 400-series courses in Linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 Communication and Language A non-theoretical approach to the structure of language using examples from a variety of languages.

110 The Wonder of Words Study of the structure of words, the change of meaning of words, the change in forms of words.

130 Practical Phonetics

221 Introduction to Phonology The principles of phonological analysis. Prerequisite: 130.

222 Introduction to Syntax The principles of syntactic analysis. Prerequisite: 100.

240 Theory and Analysis in Linguistics A survey of the field of linguistics integrating all facets of linguistic structure and identifying key issues in linguistic inquiry. Prerequisite: 221, 222.

250 Linguistic Aspects of Language Acquisition Introduction to the study of language acquisition from the point of view of linguistic structure. Prerequisite: 100, 130.

260 Language, Culture, and Society An introduction to language in its social and cultural dimensions.

321 Phonology An overview of theoretical principles in phonology. Prerequisite: 221.

322 Syntax The study of sentence structure in language through a survey of constructions found in natural language data together with a consideration of syntactic theory. Prerequisite: 222.

323 Morphology Word structure in natural languages and its relationship to phonological and syntactic levels of grammar. Prerequisite: 221, 222.

324 Semantics The basics of word meaning, including: sense and reference, componential analysis, color and kinship terminology, semantic universals.

360 Linguistics and Language Teaching: Theory Theoretical aspects of second language learning. Prerequisite: 100, 130.

361 Linguistics and Language Teaching: Practice Prerequisite: 360 or concurrent registration therein. Note: familiarity with a language other than English is required.

362 English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 100, 130.

401 Advanced Phonetics Advanced training in speech and sound description and analysis in the impressionistic and instrumental modes. Prerequisite: 130.

403 Advanced Phonology Detailed study of the formulation of phonological theories and their testing with natural language data. Prerequisite: 321.

405 Advanced Syntax In-depth investigation of theoretical frameworks for syntactic description of natural languages.

406 Advanced Semantics Examination of aspects of sentence meaning, including: truth conditions and their derivation from lexical and syntactic information; meaning-changing transformations. Prerequisite: 322, 324.

407 Historical Linguistics The development of languages and language families through time; genetic grouping, comparative method, reconstruction, etymology, universals and language change. Prerequisite: 321, 322, 323.

408 Field Linguistics Prerequisite: 321, 322, 323, 401.

409 Sociolinguistics A systematic approach to the study of linguistic variation in different areal, social, and cultural settings. Prerequisite: 130, 260.

430 Native American Languages Structural and genetic characteristics of Native languages of North America, with special emphasis on the languages of the Northwest. Prerequisite: 321, 322, 323, 401.

431 Language Structures I Prerequisite: 321, 322, 323.

432 Language Structures II Prerequisite: 321, 322, 323.

440 History and Philosophy of Linguistics Historical and ontological development of linguistic concepts; issues in the philosophy of science pertaining to linguistic theory. Prerequisite: 221, 222, 240.

441 Linguistic Universals and Typology A survey of the main language types found in the world with reference to their structural properties. Prerequisite: 321, 322, 323.

480 Topics in Linguistics I Prerequisite: 12 credit hours of upper-division linguistic courses.

481 Topics in Linguistics II Prerequisite: 12 credit hours of upper-division linguistics courses.

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

The fundamental concern of linguistics is with description and explanation of the inter-relatedness of thinking and speaking. This concern takes many forms: among others, inquiry into the nature of language as speech, as knowledge, and as communication; inquiry into the history of languages and how languages change; inquiry into how language is acquired, and into the nature of language learning and teaching.

The Linguistics Minor Program offers grounding in general linguistic principles, together with the widest possible selection of elective courses. Through this study plan, students are able to develop interests in particular areas of linguistics as strong complements to majors in related disciplines.

In addition to a 20-unit Linguistics Minor, the Linguistics Program offers a 24-unit Certificate Program (a.k.a. Career Minor) in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL). The TESL program is a minor in applied linguistics with a specific focus: the application of (psycho/socio) linguistic principles and methods to the teaching of American English as a second/foreign language.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

20 units, 12 of which must be in the following courses: LIN 200, 310, 311.

Electives: 8 units to be chosen from other Linguistics courses and/or linguistically-oriented courses offered by established departments.

TESL MINOR

24 credits consisting of the following courses: LIN 310, 441, 410, 499 (4 credits), 311, 357, 442.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200 Introduction to Linguistic Studies The nature and structure of language; psycholinguistics; sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics, comparative and historical linguistics.

310 Phonological Analysis Introduction to articulatory phonetics; methods and practice in the analysis of sound systems. Prerequisite: 200.

311 Grammatical Analysis Methods and practice in the analysis of the morphological and syntactic components of language. Prerequisite: 310.

320 Meaning, Context, and Reference Introduction to the linguistic approach to the study of meaning, including the ways in which meaning is determined by language use. Prerequisite: 200.

357 Dialects, Sociolects and Speech Communities Focus on the systematic study of language varieties spoken in particular geographical regions and/or by members of particular social classes or groups. Prerequisite: 200.

410 English Grammar and ESL Prerequisite: 200.

430 Psycholinguistics In-depth study of the basic processes involved in acquiring, producing and understanding language, and the relations between language and thought. Prerequisite: 200.

441 Linguistics and Second Language Teaching The relation of aspects of linguistic theory to second language teaching theory and methodology. Prerequisite: 200.

442 Teaching English as a Second Language

490 Topical Seminar Prerequisite: 200, and junior standing.

495 Special Studies Prerequisite: 200, or an appropriate upper division LIN course.

499 Internship in Applied Linguistics Prerequisite: appropriate coursework in linguistics, which may be taken concurrently.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY AT CARBONDALE
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The objective of the undergraduate major in linguistics is to provide broad, general training in theoretical and applied linguistics. The major is designed to help students achieve an awareness of the language systems of the past, and appreciation of human modes of communication, fundamental understanding of the ever changing linguistic environment in which they live, and processes by which language is acquired. Moreover, education in linguistic methods trains a student to think analytically, to evaluate hypotheses, and to propose new solutions. The analytical models of linguistics have, since the 1930's, been recognized by other disciplines (notably anthropology, psychology, and sociology) as significant research paradigms. Linguistic theory has also been enriched by insights and models from other disciplines. Students are encouraged to use their elective hours to explore the related areas of anthropology, computer science, English, foreign languages, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, sociology, speech communication, speech pathology and audiology, and statistics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major in linguistics consists of a minimum of 32 semester hours comprising: (1) 16-18 semester hours in a core of basic courses in general linguistics, 300 or 401, 402A, 403 or 405, 406, 408; and (2) various structured alternatives, dependent on whether the student is more interested in theoretical or applied linguistics. Students concentrating on theoretical linguistics are advised to take 9 semester hours of 415, 440, and either 430 or 450, plus 6 or 7 semester hours of departmental electives. Students concentrating on applied linguistics are advised to take 8 semester hours of 453, 454, 455, plus 8 semester hours of 456, 415, and 445.

There is a foreign language requirement, potentially overlapping the College of Liberal Arts requirements, as follows: (1) one year of an uncommon or non-Western language, or (2) two years of any foreign language. Students planning graduate study in linguistics should take three years of foreign language study.

MINOR

The Department of Linguistics offers two minors: one in linguistics and one in uncommon languages.

LINGUISTICS

The minor in linguistics (15 hours) draws upon the basic courses of the Department of Linguistics. It introduces the student to the structure of language, the historical development of languages, and the relation of language to the rest of culture.

Requirements for the minor in linguistics: (1) 300 or 401; (2) at least two courses (6-8 hours) from among the following: 402A, 403, 405, 406, 408; (3) additional courses from among the following to complete at least 15 hours: 402B, 402C, 404, 415, 430, 431, 440, 450, 453, 497.

UNCOMMON LANGUAGES

The minor in uncommon languages consists of a minimum of 15 hours at 200-level or above of an uncommon language offered by the Department of Linguistics. Vietnamese courses are part of the minor in uncommon languages.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200 Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics An introductory survey of synchronic, descriptive linguistics: assumptions, methods, goals, terminology, and data manipulation.

210 Elementary Uncommon Languages Introduction to the basic skills of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and the fundamentals of grammar. Must be taken in sequence. (A-B) Vietnamese.

321 Survey of Vietnamese Literature in Translation

341 Introduction to Intercultural Communication

401 General Linguistics Basic concepts and methods of general linguistics. Fundamentals of the nature, structure, and functioning of language. Data manipulation and problem solving.

402A/B Phonetics (A)Theory and practice of articulatory phonetics. (B)Theory and practice of instrumental phonetics.

403 English Phonology

405 Phonological Theories A survey of various phonological theories involving the phoneme from the 19th century up to the present. Prerequisite: 300 or 401, and 402A.

406 Introduction to Historical Linguistics An introductory survey of historical and comparative linguistics, including terminology, assumptions, and methods of investigation. Prerequisite: 405.

408 Syntactic Theory Basic concepts and formalisms of transformational generative grammar. Prerequisite: 300 or 401 and 430.

410 Intermediate Uncommon Languages Vietnamese. Prerequisite: 210.

411 The Linguistic Structure of Chinese

412 The Linguistic Structure of Japanese

413 The Linguistic Structure of French

415 Sociolinguistics History, methodology, and future prospects in the study of social dialectology, linguistic geography, multilingualism, languages in contact, pidgin and creole languages, and language planning. Prerequisite: one previous LIN course.

420 Advanced Uncommon Languages Vietnamese. Prerequisite: 410.

430 Grammatical Structures Detailed analysis of the structure of particular languages. Prerequisite: one previous LIN course.

431 Structure of the English Verb

440 Topics in Linguistics Prerequisite: one previous LIN course.

442 Language Planning Survey of the field of language planning: definitions and typologies, language problems, language treatment, attitudes, and beliefs about language, relations between language planning processes and other kinds of social and economic planning. Prerequisite: 401, 402A.

445 Introduction to Psycholinguistics A broad spectrum introduction to psycholinguistics. Topics include: the nature of language, theories of human communication, natural animal communication systems, and language and the brain.

450 Language Families A synchronic survey of particular language families or sub-families. Prerequisite: one previous LIN course.

453 Methods of Teaching English as a Second Language Introduces the basic methods of teaching English as a second language, specifically as part of bilingual programs.

454 Observation and Practice in TESL Prerequisite: 453 or concurrent enrollment.

455 Materials in TESL Prerequisite: 453

456 Contrastive and Error Analysis Examination of the interference of other languages into the English of ESL learners on the levels of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology, semantics, and orthography. Prerequisite: 453.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY AT EDWARDSVILLE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor in linguistics is through the English Department and requires a minimum of 24 hours, usually consisting of at least six of the following 300- and 400-level linguistics courses: ENG 370, 371, 400, 402, 403, 405A/B, 406, 407, 418, and 488A/B. However, students may elect to substitute a maximum of 8 hours from the following courses: ENG 404, 421; GREEK 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203; LATIN 101, 102, 102, 201, 202, 203. Students should select at least one course in each of the following: phonology (370, 405A), syntax (371, 400, 405B), and historical change (403, 404, 406, 407, 421). Students who major in English may have a minor in linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ENG 207 Language Awareness Introductory course in the nature of language; what language is and how people use it.

ENG 369 Grammar for Teachers Grammar; practice in grammatical analysis of formal spoken and written English. Prerequisite: junior standing.

ENG 400 A Survey of Linguistic Theories and Concepts Various theories (such as structural and transformational) regarding language structure (phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics) and changes within the structure. Prerequisite: junior standing.

ENG 402 Linguistics and Literature Ways in which linguistic analysis (such as sounds, grammatical and syntactic structures, and meaning) illuminates literary texts. Prerequisite: junior standing.

ENG 403 The History of the English Language Prerequisite: junior standing.

ENG 405 Methods and Theories of Language (A) Procedures for identifying and describing the units of sound and meaning in the English language. (B) Procedures for identifying and describing units of the English language from word through sentence levels. Prerequisite: junior standing.

ENG 406 Old English Grammar Prerequisite: junior standing.

ENG 407 Intermediate Readings in Old English Prerequisite: 406.

418 Applied Semantics Theories of language meaning; interpretation of actual texts, such as editorials, ads, puns, sexist language, and literature. Prerequisite: junior standing.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES

Linguistics concerns itself with the fundamental questions: What is language, and how is it related to the other human faculties? In answering these questions, linguists consider language as a cultural and social phenomenon, and seek to determine what is unique in languages, what universal; how people learn language; how they use it; and how it changes. Linguistics is therefore one of the cognitive sciences; it provides a link between the humanities and social sciences, and also with education and hearing and speech sciences.

The department offers courses as the undergraduate and graduate levels in the areas central to linguistic theory and analysis; phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and language change. It also offers particularly strong areas of specialization in child language, formal (including computational) linguistics, sociolinguistics, and philosophy of language.

A variety of open forums are provided for the discussion of linguistic issues, including the weekly linguistics seminar and monthly child language lunches. A number of postdoctoral fellows in the Cognitive Science Group, which consists of linguists, philosophers, psychologists and computer scientists, participate extensively in the activities of the department.

This major cuts across the humanities, social sciences, and physical sciences, and provides a solid general education as a background for advanced studies in such fields as Anthropology, Communications, Computer Science, Education (Language Arts and Language Teaching), Hearing and Speech Sciences, Languages, Law, Linguistics, Philosophy, and Psychology.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Courses: A total of 45 units is required, including L110. These 45 units must form a coherent program within one of the following areas of specialization.

    a. Formal Linguistics: Formal Linguistics concerns the development of mathematical models of linguistic structure. Subspecializations are possible in syntax, semantics, phonology, or computational linguistics.

    b. Linguistics and Cognitive Science: Cognitive Science seeks to understand the mind, specifically the nature of cognitive systems like language, the way language is represented in the mind, and the procedures by which language is learned and utilized.

c. Linguistics In Education: This area of study prepares a student for the application of linguistic tools to vital problems both in the learning process and in educational policy. Specific foci include language attitudes and bilingual education.

d. Linguistics and Literature: This area of study focuses on analysis of discourse, literary vs. non-literary language, oral vs. written literature, and literacy. It provides suitable preparation for advanced study in literary theory, law, and other fields where textual analysis is important. L11 is required.

e. The Linguistics of a Particular Language or Language Family: This specialization, which provides a suitable preparation for foreign language teaching, translating, or graduate study, may be arranged in any language or language family offered at Stanford (e.g., French, Spanish, Germanic, Chinese, Indo-European or African Linguistics).

f. Sociolinguistics: Sociolinguistics is the study of language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It includes such topics as the language of social class, ethnicity, nation, sex, religion; languages in contact, bilingualism, language and the law; non-verbal communication and conversational analysis; social factors in linguistic variation and change.

g. Speech Production and Perception: This specialization focuses on behavioral and physiological aspects of normal and defective processes of human communication. It is an appropriate preparation for graduate work in speech, language, and hearing sciences, speech and hearing disorders, or neurolinguistics. Specific requirements include L120, L121 and L122.

h. General Linguistics: This area is intended for students wishing to specialize in more than one of the above-mentioned areas. Requirements include at least one course in each of the following subjects: phonetics, phonology, syntax, and semantics.

i. Individually Designed Area

2. Language: Majors must have competence in a modern foreign language.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

10 Introduction to Linguistics A general introduction to the nature of human language and the methods of modern linguistics. Topics include: comparisons between human language and animal

communication, how children acquire language, non-verbal communication, language change, universals, the relationship between language and society, and the application of linguistic science to social, educational, and political problems.

11 Linguistics and Literature An introduction to English linguistics and applications of linguistic concepts to literary analysis with some attention to regional and social dialects.

15 Language and Speech Disorders This course focuses on the major congenital and acquired pathologies.

45 Language and Culture Lecture course on the ethnography of communication and theories of language and culture. Intensive analysis of linguistic repertoire, rules of use, ethnosemantics, and linguistic history of a single speech community.

50 The Structure of the English Words There are two goals. The first is to increase the student's vocabulary. The second is, by means of enumerating the principles behind changes in pronunciation and meaning, to take some of the mystery out of the process that have made English vocabulary what it is today.

56 Language and Social Issues in America American English as a national language: dialect differences and changing values. The place of Spanish in the US. New functions for traditional American Indian language. Bilingual education. Black English.

57 Language Minorities in Modern Nations The rise of language nationalism in Europe, the spread of English and other languages of wider communication, and the world-wide resurgence of ethnicity and language loyalty.

75 Computers and Language Basic principles of computing and linguistics.

81 Introduction to the Germanic Languages

85 Black English

90 Critical Thinking An introductory course on reasoning, combining a survey of some relevant philosophical issues with extensive practice in interpreting, analyzing, and criticizing arguments. Special attention will be paid to legal reasoning, examining relevant court opinions.

92A Introduction to Methods of Teaching English as a Foreign Language

92B Practicum in TEFL Prerequisite: 92A.

97 Research in Linguistics Introduction to research goals and methods in linguistics and related disciplines.

101 Mathematics for the Study of Language Elementary logic, model theory, automata theory, and the Chomsky hierarchy of grammars.

110 Linguistic Theory and Analysis An introduction to the theoretical concepts and analytic techniques of modern linguistics. Emphasis on the solution of problems drawn from a variety of languages. Prerequisite: 10.

120 Foundations of Phonetic Analysis

121 Physiology of Speech Production

122 Speech Perception Prerequisite: 121.

130 Introduction to Syntax Practical experience in forming and testing linguistic hypotheses, reading and constructing rules.

140 Semantics and Pragmatics A survey of fundamental issues in the analysis of meaning in natural language. Includes an introduction to model-theoretic semantics. Other topics include the role of semantics in generative grammar, conversational implicature, and speech acts. Prerequisite: either 101 or Philosophy 56.

155 Introduction to Sociolinguistics The aim of this course is to train students in the systematic observation of speech; there will be some practice in participant-observation, interviewing and recording of conversations. Prerequisite: 10.

160 Languages in Contact Topics include borrowing and linguistic interference, language convergence and divergence, multilingualism, pidginization, decreolization, interlanguage and other continual, social and psychological dimensions of language contact.

161 Introduction to Multilingualism Students are expected to do research on the characteristics of multilingualism in a country of their choice.

162 Pidgins and Creoles Lecture on the formation of simplified contact languages (pidgins) and their subsequent elaboration. Prerequisite: an introductory course in linguistics or anthropology.

165 Child Language Acquisition I Review of present knowledge of process of language acquisition from a linguistic point of view. Prerequisite: 10.

170 Language and Thought

181 Linguistics and the Analysis of German

182 Introduction to German Dialects Introduction to the major dialect of German-speaking Europe through texts, tapes, lectures and presentations by native speakers.

185 The Structure of American Sign I Overview of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of American Sign Language, with emphasis on comparisons between signed language and spoken language.

186 The Structure of American Sign II Prerequisite: 185.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND FINE ARTS

The linguistics major is designed to provide students with a basic understanding of the nature of human language and the principles and methods of contemporary linguistic theories. The major offers a liberal education which combines the approaches of the humanities, the social sciences, and the sciences. It also provides appropriate preparation for those interested in pursuing graduate work in linguistics or related disciplines. The Linguistics Program and the Department of Teacher Education offer a combined B.A./M.S. program leading to a bachelor's degree in linguistics and a master's in teaching English to speakers of other languages.

The possibility of studying a foreign language not regularly taught at the University is provided by Lin 289, Directed Study in Foreign Languages. This course is open to any undergraduate student in the University.

THE MAJOR

General Program B.A.: 36 credits in the major field of study, includes: Lin 220Y, 321, 421 or 422, 499; one year of a foreign language, as advised; additional credits, as advised, including a minimum of 6 credits at the 300 level or above; these are to be chosen from the courses offered in the Linguistics Program and from approved courses in other departments.

Language proficiency requirement: majors are expected to demonstrate proficiency in a foreign language (other than the language chosen to fulfill the one year requirement).

Students are encouraged to broaden their education in related fields by completing a second major rather than a minor. This is facilitated by the flexibility of the requirements. Where appropriate, certain courses may be used to fulfill requirements in both majors.

THE MINOR

A minimum of 18 graduation credits (including a minimum of 9 graduation credits in coursework requiring one or more Prerequisite course or courses at or above the 300 level) including 220Y and 6 credits from the following: 321, 322, 325, 421, 422, 497, 499. The remaining credits are selected from other linguistics courses or other approved courses.

COMBINED BA/MS PROGRAM

The combined BA/MS program in linguistics and teaching English to speakers of other languages provides an opportunity for students of recognized academic ability to fulfill integrated requirements of undergraduate and master's degree programs from the beginning of their junior year.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

220y Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to the study of language including examination of the characteristics and structural principles of natural language.

289 Directed Study in Foreign Language

321 Morphology and Syntax The analysis and description of the grammatical systems of languages.

322 Introduction to Phonology Introduction to the analysis of sound systems including articulatory and auditory phonetics.

325 Sociolinguistics Basic sociolinguistic concepts, interactional sociolinguistics, social dialects, black English, diglossia, bilingualism, and bilingual education.

421 Syntax and Semantics A survey of formal approaches to language such as transformational grammars, generative semantics, cognitive linguistics.

422 Advanced Phonology Studies in generative phonology, including the basic assumptions of generative theory, comparison with other approaches to phonology, and discussion of recent theoretical trends in phonology.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON
INTERDIVISIONAL LINGUISTICS PROGRAM

Linguistics is devoted to the scientific study of language. Its methods and subject matter cross-cut traditional academic disciplinary boundaries, combining humanistic, social-scientific, and biobehavioral perspectives on language structures, functions, and abilities. Linguistics courses are therefore of relevance to a wide variety of different fields of study.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major program in linguistics offers the student a firm basis in the principles of modern linguistic theory and techniques of analysis, and an introduction to applications of linguistics to an area of study of the student's choice. Three specializations are available: (A) languages and linguistics, (B) linguistics as a biobehavioral and social science, and (C) social and clinical perspectives.

Students contemplating graduate study in linguistics are encouraged to select specialization A or B. They are reminded that knowledge of at least two foreign languages (one language of scholarship and one nonwestern language) is valuable and often required in graduate linguistics programs. Students contemplating careers in speech pathology, deaf education, clinical psycholinguistics, etc. are advised to complete specialization C and to consult appropriate graduate program descriptions or professional sources to determine auxiliary training needed for graduate admissions or employment.

SPECIALIZATION A: LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS

This specialization is for students with a dual interest in linguistics and the study of foreign languages. Minimum requirements are:

1. LIN 112, 118, 222, 323, 325, and 434.
2. Language courses: (a) one course in composition or phonetics or advanced grammatical analysis (Normally presupposing four or more semester of language instruction); (b) four semesters of instruction in a language or languages other than the language of (a).
3. Two advanced linguistics courses: LIN 300 or above.
4. Any of the above courses when taken to meet the minimum course requirements for the major, must be taken for a letter grade (no P/F) and the grade received must be a C or better. The overall average in courses taken to meet these minimum course requirements must be a C or better.

SPECIALIZATION B: LING. AS A BIOBEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

This specialization is for student's who wish to explore topics in the study of language as it relates to the biological, behavioral, and social sciences. Minimum course requirements are:

1. LIN 112, 118, 222, 323, 325.
2. Two additional courses in linguistics above LIN 150.
3. Two advanced courses in linguistics: LIN 300 or above.
4. Any of the above courses, when taken to meet the minimum course requirements for the major, must be taken for a letter grade (no P/F) and the grade received must be a C or better. The overall average in courses taken to meet these minimum course requirements must be a C or better.

SPECIALIZATION C: LANG. AND COMM.: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

This specialization is for students who wish to develop theoretical and practical knowledge of linguistics and apply that knowledge in one or more of the various human services fields (for example, speech therapy, health care delivery, special education, legal contexts, counseling, etc.). Minimum course requirements are:

1. LIN 112, 118, 222, 323, 325.
2. LIN 272 or 351.
3. Two courses from among the following three: LIN 442, 466, 474.
4. Two cognate courses. The list of approved cognate courses is available from the track C adviser.
5. Any of the above courses, when taken to meet the minimum course requirements for the major, must be taken for a letter grade (no P/F) and the grade received must be a C or better. The overall average in courses taken to meet these minimum course requirements must be a C or better.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

A minor specialization in linguistics is available to those students whose interests lead them to the scientific study of language, but whose other commitments preclude the possibility of a full major program.

Six courses, distributed as follows, are required for the minor:

1. LIN 112 and 118.

2. Two courses from among the following: LIN 222, 323, 325, 338, 442, 466, 474.

3. Two additional courses in linguistics above LIN 150 (including, if desired, other selections from among the above courses).

At least two of the above six courses must be above LIN 300. Not more than two may be counted toward fulfillment of requirements for the student's major program.

BA/MS IN LINGUISTICS-SPEECH PATHOLOGY

The Linguistics Program has entered into agreements with several graduate institutions in New York State that enable students to combine undergraduate work in linguistics with graduate training in speech pathology and communicative disorders. These agreements involve the student's spending the final semester of undergraduate study in residence at the graduate institutions, where courses in communicative disorders are taken, earning credits toward the SUNY BA in Linguistics. Following this transitional semester, the student continues (as a matriculated graduate student) in Speech Pathology and Communicative Disorders, working toward a master's degree and clinical certification. Details of the BA/MA options are available from the Track C adviser.

Student's in the combined BA/MA program follow a modified Track C plan, which includes:

1. LIN 112, 118, 222, 323, 325.

2. LIN 272, 366, 374.

3. Two cognate courses from a list of approved courses. The list of approved cognates is available from the Track C adviser.

Students who are considering the BA/MA in LInguistics-Speech Pathology should consult with the Track C adviser as early as possible in the undergraduate career, preferably not later than the end of the sophomore year.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

112 Language in Human Behavior Introduction to interdisciplinary study of language; psychological, social, and cultural aspects of language use.

118 Introduction to Linguistic Structures Basic methods and concepts of linguistic analysis, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

131 Word Origins Principles of vocabulary comprehension based on word structure of Latin and Greek derivatives.

132 Scientific Terminology Principles and methods of analyzing English words of Greek and Latin derivation. Word formation. Modification of root concepts by formative additions.

155 Nonverbal Communication Animal communication systems and possible human analogues. Role of nonverbal communication in interpersonal interactions.

222 Articulatory and Acoustic Phonetics Principles and mechanisms of speech production. Production, recognition, and transcription of speech sounds. Acoustic correlates of speech.

225 Philosophy of Language

228 Structure of Language X Survey of structure of languages for purposes of typological, historical, or other scientific analysis. particular language or languages announced in advance.

230 American Dialects Regional and social variation in American English. Pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.

233 Language, Sex and Gender Theoretical and empirical aspects of the relationship between language and the sexes. Sexism in linguistic structures; sex- and gender-determined patterns of language use.

234 Teaching English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 118.

236 Structure of the English Language

237 History of the English Language

239 Introductory Topics in Linguistics (Humanities)

249 Introductory Topics in Linguistics (Social Science)

272 Symptoms and Causes of Speech and Language Disorders Anatomy and physiology of hearing and speech. Symptoms and diagnosis of speech, hearing, and language disorders. Prerequisite: 118 and previous or concurrent 222.

279 Introductory Topics in Linguistics (Science and Mathematics)

315 Field Methods in Linguistics Techniques of data-gathering, analysis of unwritten languages or dialects, using informants. Prerequisite: 118.

323 Phonology Phonological theory; problems of phonological analysis. Prerequisite: 118 and 222.

325 Syntax Syntactic theory; problems of syntactic analysis. Prerequisite: 118.

338 Second Language Acquisition Psycholinguistic research and theory relevant to acquisition of second language. Pilot experimentation in applied psycholinguistics. Role of contrastive analysis. Prerequisite: four semesters of foreign language training or equivalent.

339 Topics in Linguistics (Humanities)

349 Topics in Linguistics (Social Science)

351 Language and Human Services Interrelations of linguistics and allied fields, such as anthropology, education, mental health, psychology, and sociology, from perspective of human services practice and education. Prerequisite: 118.

379 Topics in Linguistics (Science and Mathematics)

434 Language Change Language change, historical relationships between languages, techniques of reconstruction of protolanguages; genetics, areal, and typological comparison. Prerequisite: 118.

436 Typology and Universals of Language Phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic typology of human languages. Prerequisite: 118.

439 Advanced Topics in Linguistics (Humanities)

442 Sociolinguistics

449 Advanced Topics in Linguistics (Social Science)

466 Psychology and Development of Language Survey of psycholinguistics. Theoretical issues, research methods, and substantive findings in study of language perception, production, and acquisition. Prerequisite: 118 or PSY 220 or 355 or 356 or PHIL 215 or 225.

467 Psycholinguistics Laboratory Prerequisite: previous or concurrent enrollment in LIN 466.

474 Biopsychology and Neurology of Language Relationship between brain and language. Basic aspects of structure and function of human nervous system, with particular reference to language and speech. Prerequisite: 118 or BIO 110 or 251 or PSY 220 or 362 or ANTH 168.

478 Verbal and Cognitive Processes Basic problems and methods in study of verbal learning and behavior.

479 Advanced Topics in Linguistics

491 Practicum in Teaching Introductory Linguistics

495 Internship in Communicative Disorders Prerequisite: 118 and 272.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Linguistics is the scientific study of the function and structure of language, which is the most impressive achievement of the human mind and the major factor in the organization of culture and society. The Linguistics major gains a general view of the field and becomes proficient in one or more areas of technical knowledge and analysis.

Students have the opportunity to explore the properties of formal, social, cultural, and psychological systems in the context of language.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

A minimum 3.0 overall average is required for admission to the Linguistics Department. Total hours to be completed: 36.

1. Two introductory courses : 205 and 207
2. One course from each of the following areas: phonology, syntax, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

Linguistic Electives-selected by advisement (18 credits) within the department and from approved courses with linguistic content in other departments. Students may petition to include other non-departmental courses, or graduate courses, in their major program.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Required courses: 205 and 207
2. One course in phonology, syntax, and either psycholinguistics or sociolinguistics. (All of these courses must be upper division courses).

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 Language in Ethnic Buffalo

110 Language in Human Life Part language plays in the growth and organization of human personality.

205 Introduction to Linguistic Analysis Principles of linguistic analysis for sound systems, word formation and sentence structure.

207 Language, Society, and the Individual How language relates to other aspects of human behavior, how language is learned and used; how it affects and is affected by society, culture and the human psyche.

315 Language in its Social Setting Prerequisite: 207

355 Child Language Development Elaboration of sound, syntax, and meaning as children learn their native language; parallel developments in language and thought; nature/nurture controversy.

400 Organization of Language Concepts in linguistics and their application to the analysis of language structure: Language origins; human and non-human communication systems; phonetics; phonology; morphology;syntax; semantics; language acquisition; language variation; language change; language universals and typology.

401 Methods in Linguistic Analysis Techniques for eliciting data; structural analysis of data; problems drawn from different languages. Prerequisite: 205.

402 Phonology Practicum Ear training and phonetic transcription using native informants. Prerequisite: 301.

405 Bilingualism and Language Contact Language contact in the individual and the community.

406 Meaning of Communicative Behavior "Sapir-Whorf" hypothesis; folk taxonomy; componential analysis; poetic function of language. Prerequisite: 207

407 Conversational Analysis Aspects of human communicative interaction. Prerequisite: 207.

410 Morphology Examines similarities and differences among many different types of languages in word construction from smaller, meaningful parts.

413 Language and Cognition Categorization theory, cognitive and cultural bases of categorization; grammatical and lexical manifestations of categorizations.

415 Introduction to Transformational Theory

417 Language Performance Prerequisite: 205

418 Language Planning Prerequisite: 207.

425 Universal Grammar In a variety of languages, this course examines the morphological and syntactic properties of Case Marking, Word Order, Verb Agreement, Passives, Raising, Reflexives, etc.

431 Phonetics and Phonemics A survey of phonetics and phonology within a descriptive framework.

434 Syntactic Theory Introduction to post-transformation syntax: government, binding, theta theory, barriers.

435 Language Universals Techniques, controls, applications in anthropology and linguistics. Prerequisite: 431 and 434.

438 Approaches to Semantics A survey to the major current approaches: Empirical semantics; Formal semantics; Pragmatics; Discourse Analysis; Cognitive Sciences. and generative-transformational syntax. Prerequisite: 434.

440 Language and Literature Role of language in the structure of the literary work based on a functionalist and social-science-oriented theory.

451 The Structure of English Prerequisite: 205.

453 Language in Education

465 Introduction to Dialectology

488 Phonological Theory Theories, primarily generative, designed to account for phonological phenomena. Prerequisite: 301.

495 Sociolinguistics Relationship between sociologically and linguistically identifiable behavior. Prerequisite: 315.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONEY BROOK
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The program in linguistics is concerned with the study of language as a central human attribute. Courses are offered in the major areas of modern linguistic theory.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major in linguistics leads to the Bachelor of Arts degree. The following courses are required.

1. Introduction to Linguistics, Phonetics and to Syntax.
2. Six additional linguistics courses to be selected after consultation with the student's advisor.
3. One year of a non-European language. This requirement may be met by CHI 111, 112; HBW 111, 112; LAN 115, 116, SKT 111, 112.
4. Two years of a modern foreign language.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The following courses are required for a minor in linguistics.

1. 101 Introduction to Linguistics
2. Phonetics
3. Introduction to Syntax and four linguistics courses, of which at least three must be at upper division level.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the fundamental areas and concepts of modern linguistics.

111 Language: An Interdisciplinary Perspective The study of language related to issues in other social science disciplines.

121 Structure of English Words

115-116 Selected Languages (Elementary)

191-192 Selected Languages (Intermediate)

201 Phonetics

211 Introduction to Syntax

301 Phonology Prerequisite: 201

305 Introduction to Sociolinguistics Prerequisite: 101 and 211

311 Advanced Syntax Prerequisite: 211

320 Psycholinguistics Prerequisite: 101 and 211

321 Linguistic Analysis The application of methods of linguistic analysis to major bodies of data from a variety of languages. Prerequisite: 211 and 301

330 Language Acquisition

333 Mathematical Aspects of Linguistics Prerequisite: 211

340 Introduction to Historical Linguistic Methodology The application of linguistic theory to the comparative reconstruction of language systems. Prerequisite: LIN 211 and 301

342 The Development of Linguistics in the Twentieth Century Prerequisite: 101, 211, and 301

351 Advanced Phonology Prerequisite: 301

363 Language and Culture Prerequisite: 101 or ANT 102 and either ANT 200 or two other courses in the social sciences.)

375 Methods and Materials of Teaching English as a Second Language The application of linguistic methodology to teaching English to non-native speakers. Prerequisite: 101 and two years of a modern foreign language

376 Principles of Language Testing Prerequisite: 375 or FLA 339

405 Field Methods in Sociolinguistics Prerequisite: 305

421 Field Methods in Linguistics Students will learn techniques of writing a grammar of a language unknown to them by working with a speaker of that language. Prerequisite: 201 and 211

425 Special Topics in Linguistics

431 The Structure of an Uncommonly Taught Language An investigation of the phonology and syntax of either some language or some family of languages. Prerequisite: 301, 311 and 321

450 Supervised Student Teaching in English as a Second Language

454 Student Teaching Seminar in English as a Second Language

475 Practicum in Teaching English as a Second Language - Oral/Aural Skills Prerequisite: 375

476 Practicum in Teaching English as a Second Language - Reading/Composition Skills Prerequisite: 375

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Linguistics is the study of language. On the most general level it deals with the internal structure of languages, the history of their development and the role they play in influencing the entire spectrum of human activity. Linguistics attempts to arrive at an adequate description of the phonological, syntactic, and semantic components of language, differentiating those elements which are generic to all languages from those which are particular to any given language or family of languages. Historical linguistics looks at the evolution of these components over time. Sociolinguistics centers on the link between language and the social context in which it is spoken; mathematical linguistics on the formal analysis of linguistic structures; and psycholinguistics on the interplay between language and the processes of perception and cognition. Furthermore, linguistic variables influence interaction at the individual and societal levels, play a central role in shaping the form and meaning of literary expression and constitute a significant area of philosophical inquiry.

SPECIAL MAJORS

Special majors bridging linguistics with individual foreign languages, the humanities or the social sciences are encouraged for Course students. All such programs are designed on an individual basis to suit the interests of the student, but it is highly recommended Linguistics 108 be included at some point in the course sequence.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1 Language--An Introduction An introduction to the science of linguistics.

15/Chinese 15 The Chinese Language

20/French 20 History of the French Language

23/English 23 History of the English Language

25/Soc/Anth 25 Language, Culture and Society Prerequisite: 1. An investigation of the influence of cultural context and social variables on verbal communication. We will discuss theories of language acquisition and language change in light of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural evidence.

26/Philosophy 26 Language and Meaning

30 Linguistics and the Human Sciences

34 The Psychology of Language An exploration into the ways in which the syntactic and meaning elements of language are represented in the mind and into the effects these psycholinguistic structures may have on the way we think, with special emphasis on an attempt

to interpret philosophical and sociological (including feminist) views in terms of psychological theory and research and on cross-cultural perspectives.

35 History of Linguistics An examination of linguistic study from ancient times to the present.

52 Historical and Comparative Linguistics Reconstruction of prehistoric linguistic stages; the establishment of language families.

55 Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin A historical-comparative investigation of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Greek and Latin in light of their development from the common parent language of Proto-Indo-European.

57 Sanskrit I Introduction to the script and grammar of the ancient Indic language of Sanskrit.

58 Sanskrit II A continuation of Linguistics 57 with translation of selections from various classical Vedic texts.

60 Language and the Brain An investigation of selected topics in neurolinguistics.

104/Soc/Anth 104 Human Nature and Culture: Convergent Perspectives

108 Syntactic Theory A comparison of models of linguistics description with emphasis on recent developments in syntax and semantics.

110 Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans

114 Advanced Topics in Linguistics

116/Philosophy 116 Language and Meaning

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is the study of the nature and use of language and provides insight into the workings of the human mind. The program ties together studies in many areas, such as anthropology, child and family studies, computer science, English and other languages, geography, literary criticism, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, sociology, speech communication, speech pathology, and linguistics proper.

LIN 201, which introduces most of the subject matter included in linguistic studies, is a prerequisite to the major and to advanced courses. It does not, however, count toward major requirements.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

To complete the major program in Linguistic Studies, a student must:

1. meet the basic skills requirements in a Western language;
2. successfully complete either (a) 6 credits of courses numbered above 212 of a single Western language, or (b) 6 credits of courses in a single non-Western language;
3. successfully complete LIN 305, 435 and 445.
4. successfully complete at least 2 credits of LIN 400; Major Seminar; and;
5. successfully complete at least 18 credits of additional work (at least 9 credits of which are in courses numbered 300 or above) in approved linguistic studies program courses, chosen to include courses from each of at least three of the following groups:

   a. Psychology and Biology of Language

      CFS 365 Language Development in Young Children
      LIN 591 Second-Language Acquisition
      PSY 395 Introduction to Psycholinguistics
      SPP 205 Fundamentals of Speech Science
      SPP 215 Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of Hearing
      SPP 216 Introduction to Applied Phonetics
      SPP 225 Introduction to Speech and Hearing Disorders
      SPP 509 Neural Processes of Speech and Language
      SPP 540 Language Development and Disorders

   b. Language in Culture and Society

      ANT 575 Culture and Communication
      ENG 302 Language in America
      LIN/ANT 472 Language, Culture, and Society
      LIN/ANT/SOC 570 Topics in Sociolinguistics
      SPC 430 Intercultural Communication

c. Logic and Language
   - CIS 415 Introduction to Computational Linguistics
   - PHI 251 Logic
   - PHI 265 Chomsky, Chimps, and Language
   - PHI 365 Language and Mind
   - PHI 551 Symbolic Logic
   - PHI 552 Modal Logic
   - PHI 565 Philosophy of Language

d. History and Structure of Language
   - ENG 301 The English Language: History and Structure
   - ENG 401 Semantics and Lexicology
   - ENG 506 History of the English Language
   - ENG 507 Contemporary English: Theory and Practice
   - LIN 215 Languages of the World
   - SPA 524 History of the Spanish Language

e. Language Pedagogy
   - ENG 505 Methodology of TESL
   - SED 523 Methods and Materials of Teaching Modern Languages

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

To complete a minor in linguistic studies, students must take 18 credits, 12 of which must be in courses numbered above 299. Students also choose four courses from any one track listed below, in addition to taking both of the following courses: LIN 305 and 445.

a. Psycholinguistics/Sociolinguistics
   - ANT 372 Issues in Intercultural Conflict and Communication
   - CFS 365 Language Development in Young Children
   - ENG 507 Contemporary English: Theory and Practice
   - LIN 472 Language, Culture, and Society
   - LIN 570 Topics in Sociolinguistics
   - LIN 591 Second-Language Acquisition
   - PSY 395 Introduction to Psycholinguistics
   - SPC 430/630 Intercultural Speech Communication

b. Philosophy of Language
   - CIS 415 Introduction to Computational Linguistics
   - CIS 573 Computability Theory
   - MAT 572 Introduction to Set Theory
   - PHI 251 Logic
   - PHI 365 Language and Mind
   - PHI 551 Symbolic Logic
   - PHI 565 Philosophy of Language

c. The English Language
   - ENG 301 The English Language: History and Structure
   - ENG 505 Methodology of TESL
   - ENG 506 History of the English Language
   - ENG 507 Contemporary English: Theory and Practice\&

d. Languages of the World

LIN 215 Languages of the World
LIN 472 Language, Culture, and Society
SPC 430/630 Intercultural Speech Communication

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

LIN 210/ENG 221 The Nature and Study of Language Introduction to study of human language. Language change and diversity, usage, meaning, phonetics, grammatical description, and language learning.

LIN 215 Languages of the World Differences and similarities among human languages. Historical relationships among languages, especially those of Europe.

LIN 305/605 Introductory Linguistic Analysis Techniques and methods of modern linguistics: specific analysis of phonetic, phonological, morphological, and syntactic aspects of natural language structure.

LIN 400 Topics in General Linguistics

LIN 435/635 Phonological Analysis Introduction to analysis of sound systems of natural languages. Prerequisite: LIN 305/605.

LIN 445/645 Syntactic Analysis Introduction to analysis of morphological syntactic systems of natural languages. Prerequisite: LIN 305/605.

LIN 472/ANT 472 Language, Culture, and Society Cross-cultural survey of the role of language in culture and society. Basic linguistic concepts, sociolinguistics, semantic analysis.

LIN 501 General Linguistics Theories and methods of synchronic analysis; distinction between competence and performance.

LIN/SOC/ANT 570 Topics in Sociolinguistics Functions of language in society. Geographical, socioeconomic, and male-female differentiation.

LIN 591 Second-Language Acquisition Survey of research on second-language acquisition: biological, cognitive, affective, and social factors.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The program in Linguistics provides the opportunity to study the nature of human languages and to learn methods for analyzing linguistic behavior and problems involving language. To this end, we offer a core of courses based on contemporary theories of sound, structure, and meaning in language ana a wide range of electives and independent study options. As an inter-departmental program, we are able, in course and independent projects, to explore with interested students linguistic topics related to fields as varied as anthropology, classical culture, computer science, education, folklore, history, literature, philosophy, psychology, sociology, and speech.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Preparation

One 4-credit survey of linguistics: Speech 108, Introduction to Linguistics; English 108, Introduction to Linguistics; Anthropology 127, Fundamentals of Linguistic Anthropology or Anthropology 77, The Nature of Language and two 4-credit courses in a language other than English.

Required courses

One 4-credit course in syntax and syntactic theory: English 208, Intermediate Linguistics, or Linguistics 501 and one 4-credit course in phonology and phonological theory: Speech 209, Phonetics and Phonology or Linguistics 502

Electives

A total of not fewer than 24 hours and not fewer than six courses in linguistics independent study, foreign language courses (no more than two) or the Linguistics-related courses listed elsewhere.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Required Courses

(Same as for Major in linguistics) English 208 or Linguistics 501, Speech 209 or Linguistics 502

Electives

At least 12 credit hours in courses chosen from the electives listed for the Concentration in Linguistics.

Course Descriptions

English/Speech 108 Introduction to Linguistics This course will consider questions such as the following: What is the essential nature of human language? How is it structured? How does it resemble and how does it differ from arbitrary formal systems and non-verbal types of communication? In what ways do human languages differ from each other, and in what ways are the alike? Are there necessary universal properties of language? What properties of languages and of human beings make it possible for us to learn language easily and quickly under the conditions of experience in childhood? In investigating these questions, we will study data from English and other languages showing the ways in which sound and meaning are related to each other by structural principles. In addition, we will consider certain data concerning the cognitive processing of language, the learning of language in various social contexts. Some facts about language change and the nature and origin of social and geographic variation in language will also be investigated. Throughout, we will pay particular attention to the ways in which linguists think about problems and use data in the testing of scientific hypotheses bearing upon the fundamental questions raised above.

English 208 Intermediate Linguistics No speaker of English would ever purposely say, "The boots that he died with on were made of cowhide." But why not? Nobody teaches us not to say such things. The sentence even makes sense; the structure just sounds wrong. This course in English syntax will not only make students familiar with how to figure out why sentences like the one above work (or don't work) as they do. In addition, the course will touch on some philosophical and psychological questions involved in linguistic theory, such as "What do people know about language that allows them to make judgments about sentences like the one above?" No previous courses in Linguistics are required.

Speech 209 Phonetics and Phonology Prerequisite: Speech/English 108. Investigates sound structure in language from the viewpoint of generative phonology. Extensive analysis and the discussion of data from various languages, and certain areas of English phonology (the vowel system, the stress placement rules) are discussed in greater detail. Discussion of the major issues dividing the generative from the structuralist school in phonological theory.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Students interested in developing a major or minor concentration in linguistics are invited to participate in an interdisciplinary program. The linguistics concentration is designed for students interested in careers represented by the participating disciplines that might involve detailed knowledge of natural or artificial languages. Please note that the program is not necessarily one for "people who speak a lot of languages," but rather is intended for students interested in the structure and function of language. Students should consult the program director for advising.

MAJOR AND MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The major concentration consists of 36 hours, 18 required and 18 selected. The minor concentration consists of 18 required hours.

Requirements: LIN 101 or 120; LIN 250 or 221; PHL 220 or CS 250; LIN 355, 360 or 425; PHL 350, LIN 466, 356 or CS 462; LIN 451, 453 or ANTH 508 (by special permission). A list of elective courses beyond those listed below is available from the program director. No linguistics course in which a grade below C has been earned may be counted toward a major or minor.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to Linguistics Areas of linguistics and fundamentals of linguistic science; world language families.

120 Language and Culture Language origins, classification, acquisition and universals. Language as expression of cultural values and social structures.

221 Introductory Descriptive Linguistics Description and analysis of non-Western languages.

250 Structure of English Prerequisite: EH 102.

351 Phonetics Acoustical and kinesiological analysis of sounds of American English. Regional and dialectical speech patterns. Prerequisite: 3 hrs in Communication Arts.

355 Introduction to Sociolinguistics Social factors that play role in language usage and learning; emphasis on American English.

356 Semantics Meaning in language with reference to questions of synonymy, ambiguity and language use.

359 Linguistic Anthropology Development of linguistics; recent work in models, theory and speech behavior; application of psycholinguistics, recent sociolinguistic and semantic theory. Prerequisite: ANTH 120 or 221.

360 Phonology Sound patterning of languages. Prerequisite: LIN 101 or 120.

423 Cognitive Anthropology Modes, patterns, processes and products of thinking in terms of universals and cultural differences. Prerequisite: 9 hrs ANTH or SOC.

425 Sociolinguistics Structure of language code, context and choice, theories of speech acts. Prerequisite: 9 hrs ANTH or SOC.

450 Advanced Grammar Prerequisite: LIN 250.

451 Developments in English Grammar Theories of language structure with emphasis on Chomskyan generative grammar.

453 History of the English Language

466 Computational Linguistics Computational models for describing and recognizing natural languages.

494-495 Special Problems in Linguistics

Courses in Other Disciplines Applying to the LIN Requirements

PHL 220 Introduction to Symbolic Logic Modern theory of deductive inference. Emphasis on recognizing valid forms of reasoning.

CS 250 Theoretical Foundations of Computer Science Applied algebra; sets, relations and functions; groups. Boolean algebra and lattice theory, graph theory, finite sequential machines. Prerequisite: MA 142.

PHL 350 Philosophy of Language Recent philosophical questions arising from language and its uses. Primary topics include nature of meaning, reference and description of linguistic activity. Prerequisite: One PHL course.

CS 462 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence Problem-solving methods in artificial intelligence, heuristic programming; models of memory and cognition. Prerequisite: CS 310.

ANTH 508 Linguistics Historical development of theories, practice and field methods; current research in nonverbal communication, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, semantics.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS

Linguistics is defined as the scientific study of human language. Contrary to what many people think, a linguist is not necessarily someone who speaks several languages, but instead is a person who investigates scientifically some aspects of human language. Of course, many linguists do know more than one language simply because of their fascination with languages and their structures.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The B.A. in Linguistics is designed to give the student a broad background in Linguistics. The program will include at least five full-course equivalents in Linguistics above the 200-level. These will include LIN 303, 382, 407/414, 409, 410, in addition to the distribution requirements of the Faculty of Arts. Consultation with advisers in the Department is always available to students who choose Linguistics as their first area of concentration.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

201 Introduction to the Study of Language I A general survey of the scientific study of language. Topics include attitudes and beliefs about language, origins of language, language compared to other animal communication systems.

202 Introduction to the Study of Language II A continuation of the general survey of the scientific study of language. Topics include the study of meaning, child language acquisition, and language change over time. Prerequisite: 201.

303 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the fundamental concepts, principles, and methods of formal linguistic description.

305 Practical Phonetics Recognizing, producing, and transcribing speech sounds using phonetic notation.

312 Introduction to Phonetics and Speech Science Articulatory phonetics; anatomy of speech and hearing; interpretation of sound spectrograms; models of speech production and perception.

382 English Syntax Prerequisite: 201 or 303.

400 Psycholinguistics An introduction to the issues and methods involved in the experimental study of language use. Prerequisite: 303.

401 Semantics The semantics of natural languages: sense, reference, speech acts, donation, connotation, semantic fields. Prerequisite: 382.

405 Historical Linguistics Principles and methods in the study of language change. Prerequisite: 303.

407 Linguistic Structures A data-oriented examination of morpho-syntactic structures in a variety of languages: problems, typology, universals. Prerequisite: 303.

408 Development of Modern Linguistic Concepts An examination of the fundamental concepts of 20th century linguistic thought. Prerequisite: 303.

409 Syntactic Theory Syntactic analysis and argumentation; extensions and revisions of classical transformational theory. Prerequisite: 303 and 382.

410 Phonological Theory Phonological analysis and argumentation, emphasizing the use of formal notation for rules and representations and related issues. Prerequisite: 303.

412 Acoustic Phonetics Acoustics of speech sounds: physical, articulatory, and perceptual aspects of the speech signal. Prerequisite: 312.

414 Field Methods Methods of eliciting and analyzing language data from a speaker of an unfamiliar language. Prerequisite: 303.

416 Language Acquisition Basic issues in language acquisition: theories, research methods, and major findings. Prerequisite: 303.

450 Second Language Acquisition Application of linguistics to theoretical issues in second language acquisition. Prerequisite or corequisite: 382.

471 History of Linguistics Topics in the history of linguistic scholarship to the end of the 19th century. Prerequisite: 303.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is a science concerned with the nature of human language. Individual linguists may concentrate their studies on a particular language or a small number of languages, but the ultimate goal is to acquire an understanding of the universal properties of human language.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Thirty units in linguistics, including:

1. 101; 200; 300;
2. one year of course work in a non-Indo-European language;
3. Remainder taken in one of the following three tracks: General Linguistics, Theoretical Linguistics, Sociolinguistics/Applied Linguistics.

Majors are urged to continue their foreign language study beyond the minimum 16 credits required by the college.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Course work for the Supporting Minor is selected in consultation with the undergraduate advisor. A minor in linguistics requires a minimum of 20 units including 101, 200, and 300.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to Linguistics Survey of linguistic concepts and methods; communication among animals; physiology of human speech; elementary phonetics, syntax, and language change; language and the brain; language and thought.

102 Linguistics for Native American Communities Introduction to descriptive linguistics for Native Americans, practical linguistic and social issues in Native American languages; phonetics and phonology; orthography; dialects and language change; classroom applications.

200 Fundamentals of Linguistic Analysis The basic nature of linguistic investigation with the aim of discovering some of the regularities of language structure. Prerequisite: 101.

203a-203b Elementary Navajo Language Speaking, reading, writing, understanding, and transcribing.

210 Native Languages of North America Genetic and typological diversity of North American native languages; areal features; i.e., characteristics spread over a geographical region; and the history of the study of these languages, concentrating on

individuals and the problems of classification.

260 Speech Science

276 The Nature of Language

300 Introduction to Syntax Fundamentals of syntactic analysis. Central notions of generative grammar.

303 Sex Differences and Language

307a-307b Elementary Language Speaking, reading, writing, and oral comprehension in the O'odham language.

320 Language and Social Issues Centrally concerned with the role of the individual as a language-using being.

376 Introduction to the Philosophy of Language

400 Foundations of Syntactic I Introduction to fundamental issues in the theory of syntax, including phrase structure, the opacity conditions, government, control, binding, thematic relations, and theory of logical form.

411a-411b Modern Japanese Grammar

414 Foundations of Phonological Theory I Principles which underlie current phonological theory, concentrating on the representation of sounds and the regular patterns of sound in natural language.

415 Phonological Phonetics Analysis of the acoustic and articulatory properties of sounds and patterns of sounds that occur in human language.

420a-420b Linguistic Structure of Modern Chinese

422 Linguistic Semantics and Lexicology Study of word and sentence meanings, relationship between the lexicon and the grammar, idioms, metaphor, etymology, and change of meaning. Prerequisite: one LIN course.

423a-423b Theory of Spanish Syntax

426 Introduction to Arabic Linguistics

427 Applied Spanish Linguistics

429 Pedagogical Linguistics: Applied Linguistics for Language Teachers

430 Language Variation Study of geographical and social dialects, stylistic differences and ideolectal variation and the implications of variation for writing grammars and for understanding language change. Prerequisite: one course in linguistics.

445a-445b Structure of a Non-Western Language In-depth linguistic analysis of selected phonological, syntactic, and semantic problems in an American Indian language, concentrating on native languages of the Southwest area. Prerequisite: 400, 412.

451 Acquisition of Speech and Language

461 Linguistics and the Study of Literature Linguistic methods in the analysis of literature and implications of literary language for linguistic theory,detailed consideration of prosody, metaphor, narrative technique and irony.

464 Formal Semantics

465 Pragmatics Study of language use, its relationship to language structure and context; topics such as speech acts, presupposition, implication, performatives, conversations.

473 Natural Language Processing

476 Language In Culture

477 Discourse and Text

480 Historical Comparative Linguistics

495 Colloquium

500 Linguistics for Non-Majors Conceptual foundations, methodology, and current theoretical frameworks. Students will carry out actual linguistic analysis. For Students in fields other than linguistics.

501 Foundations of Syntactic Theory II Continuation of linguistics 400, with an emphasis on recent literature.

502 Extended Categorical Grammar Introduction to categorical grammars and their extensions. Function and argument, relationship between syntactic and semantic types, functional composition and type-changing rules, application to natural language structures.

514 Foundations of Phonological Theory II Investigation of the evidence and arguments for nonlinear representations and of the organization of the phonological component of grammar, including evidence for its interaction with morphological structures and rules.

540 Language Change and Reconstruction Introduction to the methods in, theory of and problems in reconstruction of phonology, syntax, and semantics. Data will be drawn from a variety of the world's language families, but will concentrate on American Indian Languages and Languages with little or no written record.

544 Syntactic Analysis An examination of the syntactic diversity presented by natural human languages and an exploration of the issues that such diversity presents for syntactic analysis.

583 Sociolinguistics

600 Current Issues in Linguistic Research Current research in linguistics, with emphasis on relationships among syntax, semantics, and phonology.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Linguistics is the study of language and language-related issues. Central to the study are many intriguing questions: How do children learn languages? How do different dialects form, and how do they relate to each other? How do languages change through time? What aspects of human languages are universal? These and many other interesting issues concerning language are dealt with in modern linguistics.

The linguistics minor is a flexible program which aims to give the student background in various areas of linguistic study. In addition, it encourages the student to probe studies in other related areas to broaden perspectives and to sharpen research skills. The linguistics minor should be of great interest and relevance to students in the areas of language, psychology, speech, communicative disorders, computer science, artificial intelligence, sociology, anthropology, and education, to name a few.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

A minor in linguistics requires 21 hours selected from the following:

1. Required: ENG 3313
2. ENG Electives: at least three upper-level ENG Department linguistics courses from the following: 3311, 3312, 3314, 4100/4200 or 4370.
3. Knowledge of a foreign language is strongly recommended for the linguistics minor, and up to six foreign language credits (including sign language) may be applied to the linguistics minor.
4. Other Electives: up to three courses (9 credits) of language/linguistic elective courses from the following course descriptions below (excluding ENG 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314):

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

SOC 2158 Statistics Laboratory A data analysis laboratory emphasizing calculators and computer use in statistics. Computer use will emphasize the SPSS package.

PSY 2310 General Psychological Statistics A general survey of statistical methods used in psychology, including both descriptive and inferential techniques. Prerequisite: MATH 1301.

SOC 2358 Social Interference and Statistics Basic statistical techniques and their corresponding theoretical premises, which are often used in statistical reasoning in sociology. Prerequisite: SOC 1300.

PSY 2440 Basic Statistics Basic statistical techniques used to design and analyze experiments in psychology, biology, and education. Prerequisite: MATH 1301.

ENG 3311 History of the English Language

ENG 3312 English Grammar and Syntax

ENG 3313 Introduction to the Study of Language An introductory linguistics course. Includes phonology, syntax, and semantics.

ENG 3314 Social and Regional Dialects English dialects.

PSY 3333 Experimental Design Prerequisite: PSY 2440.

COM 3360 Language and Speech Acquisition The study of normal verbal speech and language acquisition.

ANTH Linguistic Anthropology Introduction to the subfield of linguistic anthropology. Course examines the impact of linguistic structure on culture, intercultural and intracultural verbal and nonverbal communication.

COM 4366 Language Disorders A study of language disorders in adults and children. Prerequisite: COM 3360.

ENG 4370 Seminar (Linguistic topic).

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS

At the undergraduate level the Department of Linguistics offers programs of study that lead to the degree of B.A. either with a Major in Linguistics or a Major in Speech Sciences.

MAJOR IN LINGUISTICS REQUIREMENTS

First and Second Year: Six units of a language other than English, at university level or equivalent.

First Year: LIN 100 is recommended.

Second Year: LIN 200.

Third and Fourth Years: LIN 300, 301, 319, 400, 401. At least six additional units from senior courses in linguistics, or with special permission, in a cognate field.

MAJOR IN SPEECH SCIENCES REQUIREMENTS

First and Second Years: MATH 100 or 111, and 101; PHYSICS 110 or 115; BIO 101 or 102.

First Year: LIN 100 is recommended.

Second Year: LIN 200; PSYCH 200.

Third and Fourth Years: LIN 300, 310, 315, 350, 400, 301 or 401. At least three additional units selected from: PSY 301, 304, 313.

NOTE: Students majoring in Speech Sciences should be aware that LIN 301, 319 and 401 are necessary for graduate studies in linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 Introduction to General Linguistics The nature of language; the major language families of the world. Linguistic change: languages and dialects; history of language. Universal features of language: Sound systems; the study of meaning.

200A/B General Linguistics: Phonology and Grammar (A)Introduction to phonetics and phonology: training in the identification and production of speech sounds. (B)Introduction to grammatical analysis: morphology and syntax; synchronic analysis and description.

300 Studies in Grammar I Generative Theories as applied to morphology, syntax and semantics. Prerequisite: 200 or ENG 329.

301 Studies in Grammar II More advanced studies in the areas covered in 300. Prerequisite: 300.

310 Phonetics Practicum Practice in the discrimination, production and description of sounds in a variety of languages. Prerequisite: 100 or 200 or 420 or ENG 329.

312 Introduction to Phonetics Articulatory phonetics. Phonetic alphabets. Identification and production of speech sounds. Not available for credit for LIN majors or students who have taken 200.

315 Biological Foundations of Language Some basic aspects of the speech chain: the anatomy of the speech mechanism, speech in relation to current linguistic theories. Prerequisite: 200.

319 Comparative and Historical Linguistics The nature and development of language ; the history of alphabetic writing: linguistic change; classification of languages. Prerequisite: 200.

320 Romance Linguistics The Indo-European background; Classical and Vulgar Latin; the origin, development and spread of the Romance languages.

330 Seminar in Linguistics (restricted to majors).

350 Language Acquisition in Children Introduction to the study of language acquisition in children: linguistic analysis of phonological, syntactic, and semantic stages of development. Prerequisite: 200.

400 Studies in Phonology I Generative theories as applied to morphophonology and phonology. Prerequisite: 200 or ENG 329.

401 Studies in Phonology II More advanced studies in the areas covered in 400. Prerequisite: 400.

405 Morphology Analytic problem-solving and discussion of theoretical questions concerning the development and present status of morphological theory.

415 Experimental Phonetics Introduction to the use of instruments for experimental phonetic research and to the design of phonetic and phonological experiments. Prerequisite; 310, 315.

420 Introduction to Linguistics General background to linguistic studies; the different approaches to the analysis of languages, phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, morphology.

425 Linguistic Theories of Translation Modern linguistic theories concerning translation; the evaluation of these by the study of samples of translation in various languages with emphasis on written translation.

427 Introduction to Semantics A/B (A) Lexical analysis: the linguistic sign, language and thought, semantic fields and componential analysis. Prerequisite: 300.

431 Field Methods: Phonology Prerequisite: 200, 300, and 400.

432 Field Methods: Morphology and Syntax Prerequisite: 200, 310, and 300.

433 North American Indian Languages

435 Language Typology and Universals Introduction to the typological and contrastive study of languages - phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

440 Regional Linguistics Introduction to the diatopic study of language at the level of dialect; linguistic surveys, linguistic atlases.

445 Sociolinguistics The systematic study of language and social change; the social context of speech and the function of language varieties from the speakers' point of view.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Linguistics is the scientific study of language as a universal human phenomenon. Linguistics investigate the structure of language, its relation to other systems of communication, the acquisition of first and second languages, language in its social context, the causes and effects of language change, and universal properties of language - those which are shared by all human languages.

The aim of the Bachelor of Arts program at Calgary is to provide the student major with a thorough introduction to the indispensable core areas of linguistic study (phonetic, phonology, morphology, syntax, and historical linguistics) while at the same time providing a program flexible enough to allow the student to develop a deeper understanding of an aspect of linguistics of his or her choice. This further emphasis nay be placed on theoretical studies or on applied linguistics, especially in the field of English as a Second Language or of Language Acquisition. At the same time, the program encourages the development of related or other interests outside the field of linguistics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Students wishing to major in Linguistics must complete at least seven and not more than ten full-course equivalents in this Field. These courses must include the following (or their equivalents): LIN 201, 203, 301, 303, 341, 353, 401 and 403. Majors are advised to take 401 and 403 in their third year if possible, as these courses may not be offered every year.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Students wishing to Minor in Linguistics may take a minimum of five or a maximum of six full-course equivalents in the field. These must include LIN 201 and 203 and either 301 or 303. Remaining courses in the program must be chosen in consultation with the departmental undergraduate adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

201 Introduction to Linguistics I A survey of basic linguistic concepts, including: universals of language; articulatory phonetics and phonology.

203 Introduction to Linguistics II Language in historical and social contexts: writing systems; language change; language families and areas.

205 Foundations of Applied Linguistics I An introduction to linguistic concepts relevant in educational contexts: the nature of human language.

207 Foundations of Applied Linguistics II A continuation of 205, with special reference to: sounds and sound patterns of English. Prerequisite: 205.

215 Analysis of Native Languages Prerequisite: knowledge of Native languages.

301 Syntax I Introduction to syntax: grammatical and semantic relations, relationships among sentences, simple and complex sentences. Prerequisite: 201 and 203.

303 Phonology I Introduction to the theory and practice of phonological analysis. Prerequisite: 201 and 203.

305 Morphology An introduction to the study of word-structure. Inflectional and derivational morphology. Prerequisite: 201 and 203.

311 Language and Mind A consideration of recent work in linguistics as it bears on a theory of mind. NOTE: not open to majors for credit.

317 Applied Linguistics and Native Languages Prerequisite: 215.

321 Modern English Grammar Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

341 Phonetics Intensive practice in the perception, production and transcription of speech sounds. Prerequisite: 201 and 203.

353 Historical Linguistics Principles of language change and methods of linguistic reconstruction. Prerequisite: 201 and 203.

361 Introductory Semantics An introduction to the linguistic study of meaning. Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

371 Introduction to Sociolinguistics I The communicative competence of speakers in social context. The structure of speech events. Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/ 207.

373 Introduction to Sociolinguistics II Social differentiation of language in terms of the socio-economic status, age, sex and ethnic group of speakers. Prerequisite 371.

381 The History of English Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

401 Syntax II A survey of current work in syntactic theory. Prerequisite: 301.

403 Phonology II An intermediate course in phonology dealing with distinctive features, abstract vs. concrete levels of representations. Prerequisite: 303.

405 Field Methods Prerequisite: 301, 303 and 341.

412 Linguistics and Teaching English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

421 Advanced Articulatory Phonetics Human vocal tract anatomy and neuro-anatomy. Prerequisite: 341.

443 Child Language: Phonology, Morphology and the Lexicon An overview of children's acquisition of sound pattern and vocabulary of their native language. Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

445 Child Language: Syntax and Pragmatics An overview of children's acquisition of the syntactic structures of their native languages. Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

447 Linguistics and the Study of Reading Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

471 Language in Society The social matrix of language behavior. Interdisciplinary sociolinguistics. Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

473 Human Communication Verbal and nonverbal forms of communication, including mother-child interactions for cultural learning, body language, and analogues from animal communication. Prerequisite: 201/203 or 205/207.

500 Field Linguistics

511 Linguistic Analysis I

513 Linguistic Analysis II Prerequisite: 511.

521 Experimental Phonetics The human vocal tract and the physical nature, human perception and interpretation of speech sounds. Prerequisite: 303 or 341. Prerequisite: 303 or 341.

525 Topics in Second-Language Acquisition

531 Survey of Amerindian Languages Prerequisite: 530.

540 Indo-European Linguistics An introduction to the comparative study of older stages of the principal Indo-European languages, and the reconstruction of the proto-language.

543 Advanced Study in Child Language Prerequisite: 443 or 445.

561 Semantics in Generative Grammar Current issues in semantic theory and analysis. Prerequisite: 401.

581 History of Linguistics An account of major linguistic developments from antiquity to modern times. Prerequisite: 301, 303, and 353.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is the study of language -- its general nature, those features which all languages have in common, the ways in which languages can differ from each other and the ways in which language changes in time.

Linguists apply their training to the study and description of language in general and of particular languages and families of languages, to the production of grammars and dictionaries, to the collection of texts and to language teaching.

The undergraduate major in linguistics introduces students to the traditions and techniques of research into the structure, functions, and histories of languages. Since the study of language draws from and contributes to many other fields of study, students choosing the linguistics major are strongly urged to achieve a more than superficial acquaintance with some related but independent field: anthropology, mathematics, computer science, philosophy, rhetoric, English literature, or the literature of a foreign language.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major consists of a five-course core (100, 110, 115, 120A, 130)which includes phonetics and phonology, syntax and semantics, morphology and language history and comparison.

Four or five other courses totalling twelve additional upper division units are added to the core through consultations between the student and a major adviser. Of these units, six must be selected from Linguistics Department listings. Linguistics majors who have completed core courses are encouraged to enroll in linguistics graduate courses whose prerequisites they satisfy. The remaining six upper division units must be related to linguistics.

Because the major varies greatly from student to student, each student is encouraged to plan a program of study with an undergraduate adviser and to see the adviser on a regular basis.

Linguistics majors who have completed the core courses are encouraged to enroll in linguistics graduate courses whose prerequisites they satisfy.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1A-1B Elementary Swahili

2A-2B Elementary Language Tutorial

5 Language and Linguistics An introduction to the scientific study of language.

11 Writing Systems Examines different writing systems in terms of their historical origin and their cognitive properties.

16 The English Vocabulary

51 The Politics of Language The political uses of language. Dialects, prestige forms, male and female language.

52 Language in Literature An examination of some of the ideas about language that can be found in literary works.

53 Poetics Introduction to avant-garde and non-Western poetry. The application of contemporary linguistics to the study of poetry.

71 Development of the Chinese Language

90A-B Lower Division Seminar

100 Introduction to Linguistic Science A basic technical introduction to linguistic science. Practice in phonetics, production, and transcription. Prerequisite: 5.

110 Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology Description, transcription, and analysis of human speech sounds in their physiological and acoustic aspects. Prerequisite: 100.

111 Phonological Analysis Research methods in phonetics and phonology. Prerequisite: 110.

112 Phonological Theories A survey of the most significant theories and issues in phonology in the 20th century. Prerequisite: 110.

115 Morphology Analysis of word structure, including inflection, derivation, and compounding, in various languages. Prerequisite: 110.

120A Introduction to Syntax and Semantics I Introduction to the study of meaning and sentence structure. Prerequisite: 100.

120B Introduction to Syntax and Semantics II Intermediate syntax. Emphasizes the differences between the traditional transformational approach and the newer approach of the Government and binding theory. Prerequisite: 120A.

121 Semantics Basic logic for linguists. Basic speech act theory and pragmatics. Prerequisite: 120.

122 Language Typology and Linguistic Universals Issues in language typology and linguistic universals. An examination of various linguistic subsystems in different languages. Prerequisite: 120A.

123 Pragmatics The relation between language use and human actions. Prerequisite: 120A.

124 Discourse Language beyond the sentence. Global and local properties of connected speech and writing. Prerequisite: 5 or 100.

130 Comparative and Historical Linguistics Methods of reconstruction. Types and explanations of language change. Prerequisite: 110.

131 Indo-European Comparative Linguistics The affinities of the Indo-European languages and the reconstruction of their common ancestor. Prerequisite: 130.

140 Introduction to Field Methods Prerequisite: 110 and 115.

145 Introduction to Applied Linguistics Prerequisite: 100 and 120A.

150 Sociolinguistics The principles and methods of sociolinguistics. Topics include: linguistic pragmatics, variation theory, social and regional dialectology. Prerequisite: 100.

151 Language Variation Synchronic variation in phonology, syntax and semantics, and its implications for language change. Prerequisite: 100.

158 The Use of Computers in Linguistics Prerequisite: 100.

160 Biological Foundations of Language The dependence of language on biological attributes, considered by comparison of human and nonhuman communication.

170 The Structure of English

175 American Indian Languages

180 Introduction to Cognitive Linguistics An introductory survey of concepts used in cognitive linguistics. Topics include: schema theory, frame semantics, and the general theory of cognitive models.

181 Lexical Semantics Lectures and exercises in the descriptions of word meanings, the organization of lexical systems, the lexicalization of particular semantic domains (kinship, color, etc.). Prerequisite: 120A.

185 Metaphor The role of metaphor in structuring our everyday language, conceptual system, and world view.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE

The discipline of linguistics encompasses a broad spectrum of knowledge about human language. Linguistics focuses on the description of contemporary languages and the study of language change through time. It also has important applications within many other disciplines such as anthropology, biology, communications, education, language teaching, literature, philosophy, psychology, and sociology.

The major is designed to familiarize students with the methods of linguistic analysis at gradually accelerated levels of methodological and theoretical complexity through a sequence of core courses. Elective courses allow the student to explore areas which overlap linguistics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Linguistics 1 or 135.
2. Foreign language, 20 units of Greek or Latin; or 22 units of any other language; or 30 units of two different languages.
3. Linguistics 109, 110, 111, 139, 140, 165 (24 units).
4. Linguistics 102 or 112.
5. Linguistics 100 or Anthropology 220.
6. At least 12 upper division units from the following courses: ANTH 117, 120; EDUC 117A; ENG 105A, 105B; FRE 159, 160, 161; Human Dev 101; ITAL 150; any other linguistics course not included in the 24 unit requirement above; PHIL 137; PSY 132; RHE 105, 107; RUS 160; SPAN 131, 132, 133.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor in Linguistics is designed to provide the student with a basic knowledge of linguistic analysis. It would be appropriate for students interested in language use. The minor consists of 24 units.

1. Linguistics 1, 109, 110 or 139, and 140 (16 units).
2. Additional units of upper division linguistics courses, chosen in consultation with an adviser (8 units).

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1 Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to the study of language; its nature, diversity, and structure.

100 Languages of East Asia Prerequisite: 1.

102 Historical Linguistics Description and methods of the historical study of language; sound change, morphological change, syntactic and semantic change. Prerequisite: 1 and 109.

105 German Phonology-Morphology Prerequisite: GER 4.

106 History of the German Language Prerequisite: 1.

109 Phonetics Articulatory phonetics with some attention to the fundamentals of acoustic phonetics.

110 Elementary Linguistic Analysis Analytical techniques of articulatory phonetics, phonemics, morphophonemics, and morphology. Prerequisite: 1 or ANTH 4.

111 Intermediate Linguistic Analysis More advanced work in phonemics, morphophonemics, morphemics, and tactics. Prerequisite: 110.

112 Comparative Linguistics Linguistic prehistory, historical linguistics and reconstruction. Prerequisite: 110.

113 Language and Sex Investigation of real and putative sex-linked differences in language structure and usage, with a consideration of some social and psychological consequences of such differences.

114 The Ethnography of Speaking Description and analysis of language usage in social context and of the sociocultural knowledge it reflects. Prerequisite: ANTH 2 or 4 and LIN 1.

115 Chicano Sociolinguistics Prerequisite: 1 and SPAN 3.

120 Semantics Introduction to the study of meaning: the nature of the linguistic sign, the structure of the lexicon, and the semantics of sentences. Prerequisite: 1.

138 Language Development Theory and research on children's acquisition of their native language including the sound system, grammatical structure, and social aspects of usage. Prerequisite: 1.

139 Phonological Analysis Introduction to and application of phonological theory. Prerequisite: 109.

140 Grammatical Analysis Introduction to syntactic analysis; survey of types of syntactic and semantic phenomenon in natural languages. Prerequisite: 1.

150 Contrastive Analysis of Spanish and English Prerequisite: 1 and SPAN 3.

165 Introduction to Generative Grammar Introduction to the theory of generative grammar; formalization; goals of linguistic theory. Prerequisite: 1 and 140.

170 Language Universals and Typology Investigation into common features of all human languages and the classification of languages in terms of their structural features. Prerequisite: 1, 140, and 165.

175 Biological Basis of Language Overview of issues in the field of neurolinguistics and techniques used to explore representation of language in the human brain. Prerequisite: 1.

192 Internship in Linguistics Prerequisite: 1.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

Linguistics is concerned with descriptions of human languages, with theories that seek to explain the nature of language, and with the various uses of language. Additionally, linguistics has potential relationships with other disciplines concerned with language. The undergraduate major in Linguistics offered by the school of Humanities and by the School of Social Sciences. The UCI campus programs are administered by Inter-School Linguistics Committee. Students are able to select a Linguistics major in either School according to their interests. A Linguistics minor is also offered.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The undergraduate Program in Linguistics offered three options, designated as Track I (General Linguistics), Track II (Theoretical and Formal Linguistics), and Track III (Applied Linguistics: Language Teaching and English as a Second Language). Students may also major in Classics, French, German and Spanish with an emphasis in Linguistics.

Track I (General Linguistics) Track I may be taken through the School of Humanities or through the School of Social Sciences. 14 program courses are required, distributed as follows:

1. One introductory course in Linguistics (50 or Social Sciences 3).

2. Two upper division courses from each of the following five groups:

    a. Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology (110-119) Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics (120-129 Social Sciences 141 series) Historical Linguistics (130-139) Psycholinguistics (140-149 Social Sciences 142 series) Sociolinguistics (150-159) Applied Linguistics (160-169)

3. One year in a single foreign language other than the one used to meet the School of Humanities language requirement. Particularly a non-Indo-European language.

Track II (Theoretical and Formal Linguistics) Track II may be taken through the School of Humanities or through the School of Social Sciences. 14 program course are required, distributed as follows:

1. One introductory course in Linguistics (50 or Social Sciences 3)

2. Linguistics 40 (Acquisition of Language)

3. Six upper-division courses with emphasis in linguistics: 110, 112 (Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology) 120, 122, 126/Social Sciences 141A, 141B, 141D (Syntax and Semantics) 142/Social Sciences 142A (Psycholinguistics)

4. Six upper-division elective courses in linguistics chosen from the following list: 114/Social Sciences 141G (Morphology) 124/Social Sciences 141C (Topics in syntax) 140 (Second Language Acquisition) 141/Social Sciences 142B, and 156E (Child Language) 144/Social Sciences 142D (Psycholinguistics) Social Sciences 151T (Auditory Perception) Information and Computer Science 162 (Formal Languages and Automata)

Track III (Applied Linguistics: Language Teaching and English as a Second Language) Students choosing Track III must meet the School of Humanities requirements. 14 program courses are required, distributed as follows:

1. One introductory course in linguistics (Linguistics 50 or Social Sciences 3)

2. Eight upper-division courses:
    - 110 (Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology)
    - 120 (Syntax)
    - 140 (Second Language Acquisition)
    - 160 (Methods of Teaching English as a Second Language)
    - 162 (The Structure of English)
    - 164 (Bilingual Education)
    - 166 (Methods of teaching ESL/FL Reading and Writing)
    - 168 (Testing and Language Assessment)

3. Two upper-division elective courses in linguistics (chosen in consultation with the adviser)

4. One year in a single foreign language other than the one used to meet the School of Humanities language requirement. Particularly a non-Indo-European language.

Students are encouraged to consider a double major in Linguistics and either English or a foreign language. This is especially recommended for students choosing Track III.

MAJORS IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE WITH AN EMPHASIS IN LINGUISTICS:

Students can also take a major in a foreign language with an emphasis in Linguistics.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Three core courses: 50 or Social Sciences 3; 110 and 120

2. Four additional upper-division courses in Linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

40 Acquisition of Language Theories about the learning of language by one-, two-, three-year-olds.

50 Introduction to Linguistics Linguistics analysis and language structures illustrated by languages from many areas of the world.

80 Language and Society: Speaking of Sex Recent sociolinguistic approaches to the expression of gender in language are scrutinized with a view to understanding how patriarchal social forms may be reflected in speech style and sex roles, and encourage discrimination.

110 Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology General phonetics with emphasis on articulatory phonetics, including practice in phonetic transcription. Phonological and morphological analysis of data from a wide variety of languages. Prerequisite: 50.

112 Advanced Phonology and Morphology Phonological and morphological theories illustrated by analysis of data from a wide variety of languages. Prerequisite: 110.

114 Morphology and the Lexicon Study of the lexical representations of words; its relations with phonology, morphology, and syntax, with special emphasis on recent developments in the theories of morphology and syntax. Prerequisite: 110 and 120.

120 Introduction to Syntax Linguistic intuition, well-formedness, constituent structure, transformation, derivation, argument, and counter-example. Prerequisite: 50.

122 Advanced Syntax Syntax and theory of grammar. Constraints on what linguistic rules can do. The relationship between linguistic theory and language learning. Prerequisite: 120.

124 Current Topics in Syntactic Theory A small number of well-defined topics will be pursued intensively, with particular emphasis on recent articles that have had significant impact on the development of the theory of syntax. Prerequisite: 122.

126 Semantics Analysis of various proposals for the treatment of semantics in an integrated linguistic theory. The boundary between syntax and semantics.

130 Historical Linguistics Methods of historical analysis of language. Classification of languages and aspects of language change by internal reconstruction and the comparative method. Prerequisite: 50.

132 History of English

133 Indian Languages of the Americas Survey of Indian languages illustrating sound systems and structures. Linguistic affinities between North and South American languages. Prerequisite: 50.

139 History of Linguistics A course requiring at least 4,000 words of assigned composition based upon readings related to the history of linguistics. Linguistics majors are given admission priority.

140 Theories of Second Language Acquisition Research in the acquisition and learning of second and foreign languages. The influence of language acquisition theory on past and current teaching methodology. A comparison of first and second language acquisition. Prerequisite: 50.

141 Project in Child Language Begins with an intensive review of previous work on child language in which problems and methodology are discussed and projects specified. Remainder devoted to the projects and to discussing the problems and results which arise from doing them. Prerequisite: 146.

142 Introduction to Psycholinguistics Study of a particular topic in the psychology of language with particular emphasis on syntax and semantics. Prerequisite: 146.

143 Readings in Child Language Readings on language development organized around a number of special topics (to be determined). Emphasis on original reports of research, rather than on pre-digested textbook material. Prerequisite: 146.

144 Language and the Brain An analysis of current research on the biological bases of human linguistic capacity. Topics to be discussed include development, focusing on hemispheric specialization and plasticity; the localization of specific linguistic functions in adults, with an emphasis on the study of aphasias; the relation of linguistic capacity to general cognitive capacity, considering especially research on retardation. Prerequisite: 50.

150 Sociolinguistics Sociolinguistic varieties of language examined from different points of view: geographical, temporal, and cultural. Prerequisite: 50.

152 American Dialects Variability theory as applied to research in American dialects, especially phonological variation and sound change in progress. Prerequisite: 50.

154 Paralanguage and Kinesics Channels of nonverbal communication which correlate with speech. Extra-speech sounds and body movements.

160 Methods of Teaching English as a Second Language Methods and materials for teaching English to speakers of other languages. Includes methodology for teaching children, adolescents, and adults. Field experience required.

162 The Structure of English Prerequisite: 50.

164 Bilingual Education Philosophy, goals and basic principles of bilingual education. Current methodology used in bilingual education. Includes direct observation of bilingual classrooms in local schools. Prerequisite: 50.

166 Methods of TESL and Foreign Language Reading and Writing Theoretical background concerning native and non-native reading and writing processes. Discussion, demonstrations and critiques of methods, techniques, and materials for teaching reading and writing. Prerequisite: 50.

168 Testing and Language Assessment Nature of language assessment, types of language tests, English as a second language and foreign language test, basic testing statistics, development of tests for placement and specific situations. Prerequisite: 50.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE

The goal of linguistics is the enrichment of knowledge about the nature, grammar and history of human language. Linguistics is a theoretical discipline, akin to philosophy, anthropology and cognitive psychology. It is important for prospective students to understand that linguistics does not mean learning to speak many languages. Linguistics courses draw examples from the grammars of a wide variety of languages, and the more languages linguists know about in depth (as distinct from possessing fluency in the use of them), the more likely they are to discover universal properties. It is also possible to pursue these universal aspects of human language through the intensive in-depth study of a single language. This accounts for the high proportion of examples from English and familiar European languages found in linguistics courses and research publications.

The core areas of linguistic theory are phonology (with its roots in phonetics), syntax and semantics. A grammar is a system of rules which characterize the phonology, syntax and semantics of a natural language. The properties of grammars are the central focus of linguistic theory.

Because language is central to all humanistic disciplines, as well as to several social science areas, it is studied from many points of view. Linguistics itself cannot be said to have a uniform paradigm, a single optimal approach to the subject. Hence, the courses provide a variety of approaches which reflect the diversity of the field.

The majors described below are of three types:

1) a major which concentrates entirely on general linguistics;

2) several majors which combine the basic courses of the general program with a language concentration or other related fields;

3) a major which concentrates entirely on an African language area.

The combined majors in conjunction with teacher certification programs are especially appropriate for students who have non-university teaching careers as goals, and the African major is for students with specific African interests.

BA IN LINGUISTICS

This major is designed for students with an exceptional interest in and aptitude for the study of languages and linguistics. It enables the undergraduate to gain substantial familiarity with several languages and types of linguistic structure and to become conversant with the historical study of language and formal theories of linguistics.

Preparation

Completion of the equivalent of the sixth quarter in each of two foreign languages or the sixth quarter in one foreign language and the third quarter in one foreign language and the third quarter in each of two other foreign languages. In addition you must take Linguistics 1 and two of the following courses: Philosophy 31, Psychology 10, one course in cultural anthropology.

Major Requirements

Also, A minimum of eleven upper division or graduate courses including 100, 103, 110, 120A, 120B, and either 164, C165A or C165B. The remaining courses are electives, three of which must be upper division linguistics courses, to be selected subject to your adviser's approval. These electives have typically been selected from the following list, though it is not exhaustive: C104, 120B, 125, 127, 130, CM135, 140, M146, M150, 160, 164, C165A, C165B, 170, 175, C180, 195, 199, African Languages 190, Anthropology 143A, 143B, Philosophy 127A, 127B, 172, Psychology 122, 123, English 121, 122, or advanced courses in a foreign language or literature (beyond the sixth quarter of language instruction). In addition to the eleven upper division courses, at least three courses (which may be either upper or lower division) are required in a language other than those in the Romance, Slavic or Germanic families.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

Preparation

Linguistics 1, Computer Science 10C, 20, 30, Mathematics 31A, 31B, Philosophy 31, completion of the sixth quarter in one foreign language and the third quarter in a second foreign language. Mathematics 31A and 31 B must be passed with grades of C or better. Mathematics 61 is strongly recommended.

Major Requirements

Fourteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, C104, 120A, 120B either 164, C165A or C165B, C180, C185, one upper division elective in linguistics, Computer Science 111, or 181, 131, 132, 141, 163.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

Preparation

Completion of the sixth quarter in either Chinese or Japanese; Linguistics 1; Philosophy 31; one course in cultural anthropology; either East Asian Languages and Cultures 40A or 40B, as appropriate; completion of the sixth quarter in one other foreign language or the third quarter in each of two other foreign languages.

Major Requirements

100, 103, 110, 120A, 120B, either 164 C165A or C165B, one upper division elective in linguistics; specified courses in East Asian Languages and Cultures.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND ENGLISH

Preparation

Linguistics 1, English 3, 10A, 10B, 10C, Philosophy 31, completion of the sixth quarter in each of two foreign languages or the sixth quarter in one foreign language and the third quarter in each of two other foreign languages.

Major Requirements

Fifteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, 110, 120A, 120B either 164, C165A or C165B, two upper division electives from other linguistics courses.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND FRENCH

Preparation

Linguistics 1, French 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, completion of the sixth quarter in one other foreign language or the third quarter in each of two other foreign languages.

Major Requirements

Sixteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, 110, 120A, 120B, either 164, C165A or C165B, two upper division electives in linguistics, French 100A, 100B, 100C, 103, 105, 106, and two elective upper division French literature courses..

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND ITALIAN

Preparation

Linguistics 1, Italian 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25, Latin 1, 2, 3, completion of the third quarter in one other foreign language or the sixth quarter in Latin, Philosophy 31, one course in cultural anthropology.

Major Requirements

Thirteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, 110, 120A, 120B either 164, C165A or C165B, two upper division electives in linguistics, Italian 102A, 190 and three additional upper division electives in Italian.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND PHILOSOPHY

Preparation

Linguistics 1; Philosophy 31 and two courses from 1, 6, 7, 21; completion of the sixth quarter in each of two foreign languages or the sixth quarter in one foreign language and the third quarter in each of two other foreign languages.

Major Requirements

Fourteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, 120A, 120B C165B, three upper division electives in linguistics; six upper division courses in philosophy, including at least five from Philosophy 126A through 135, 170, 172, 184, 186, 187, 188, of which at least two must be from 127A, 127B, 172.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGY

Preparation

Linguistics 1; Psychology 10, 41, 42, completion of the sixth quarter in one foreign language and the third quarter in a second foreign language. Computer Science 10S is strongly recommended.

Major Requirements

Fourteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, 120A, 120B, 130, 195, two upper division electives in linguistics; Psychology 110, 120, 121, 122 or 123, 130 and a Psychology elective.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES

Preparation

Linguistics 1, Scandinavian 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, or 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, or 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 30, completion of the sixth quarter in one other foreign language or the third quarter in each of two other foreign languages.

Major Requirements

Fourteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, 110, 120A, 120B, either 164, C165A or C165B, two upper division electives in linguistics, Scandinavian 105 and 106 or 110 twice, 199, and three upper division electives in Scandinavian.

BA IN LINGUISTICS AND SPANISH

Preparation

Linguistics 1, Spanish 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25, M42, M44, completion of the sixth quarter in one other foreign language or the third quarter in each of two other foreign languages.

Major Requirements

Fifteen upper division courses as follows: 100, 103, 110, 120A, 120B either 164, C165A or C165B, two additional upper division courses in linguistics, Spanish 100A, 100B, 115 or 118A, 119A, 119B, and three additional upper division courses in Spanish.

BA IN AFRICAN LANGUAGES

Preparation

Linguistics 1 and nine courses from African Languages 1A through 42C and 199 (six in one language and three in another).

Major Requirements

A minimum of fifteen upper division courses, including three courses in an African language; African Languages 150A-150B, 190, 192; Linguistics 100, 103; and various electives.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1 Introduction to the Study of Language A summary of what is known about human language, its structure, its universality and its diversity; language in its social and cultural setting; language in relation to other aspects of human inquiry and knowledge.

10 The Structure of English Words

100 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the theory and methods of linguistics: universal properties of human language; phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic structures and analysis; the nature and form of grammar.

103 Introduction to General Phonetics Prerequisite: 100. The phonetics of a variety of languages and the phonetic phenomena that occur in languages of the world. Extensive practice in the perception and production of such phenomena.

C104 Experimental Phonetics Prerequisite: 103. Survey of the principal techniques of experimental phonetics. Use of laboratory equipment for recording and measuring phonetic phenomena.

110 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Prerequisite: 100, 103. The methods and theories appropriate to the historical study of language, such as the comparative method and method of internal reconstruction. Sound change, grammatical change, semantic change.

114 American Indian Linguistics Survey of genetic, areal, and typological classifications of American Indian languages; syntax; writing systems for American Indian languages; American Indian languages in social and historical context.

120A Linguistic Analysis: Phonology Prerequisite: 100, 103. Descriptive analysis of phonological structures in natural languages; emphasis on insight into the nature of such structures rather than linguistic formalization.

120B Linguistic Analysis: Grammar Prerequisite: 100. Descriptive analysis of morphological and syntactic structures in natural languages; emphasis on insight in to the nature of such structures rather than linguistic formalization.

125 Semantics Prerequisite: 120B. A survey of the most important theoretical and descriptive claims about the nature of meaning.

127 Syntactic Typology and Universals Prerequisite: 100. A study of the essential similarities and differences among languages in the grammatical devices.

130 Child Language Acquisition: Introduction Prerequisite: 100, 120A, 120B. A survey of contemporary research and theoretical perspectives in the acquisition of language. Emphasis on linguistic interpretation of existing data, with some attention to relationship with second-language learning, cognitive development, and other topics.

C135 Theoretical Issues in Disorders of Language Development Prerequisite: 1 or 100, 130. Introduction to the field of language disorders of children. The course deals primarily with some clinical syndromes which are associated with delayed or deviant language acquisition: aphasia, autism, mental retardation.

140 Linguistics in Relation to Language Teaching Prerequisite: 120A, 120B. Particular focus on the special problems entailed in the teaching of non-European languages.

M146 Language in Culture The study of language as an aspect of culture; the relation of habitual thought and behavior to language; and language and the classification of experience.

M150 Introduction to Indo-European Linguistics Prerequisite: one year of study of either Greek or Latin and either German or Russian. A survey of the Indo-European languages from ancient to modern times; their relationships and chief characteristics.

164 Modern Theories of Language Prerequisite: 120A, 120B or 127. A critical and historical survey of some of the central claims and types of supporting evidence put forward by transformational theory and by at least one other influential school of contemporary linguistics.

C165A Linguistic Theory: Phonology Prerequisite: 120A. The theory of generative phonology; the form of phonological rules; formal and substantive phonological universals.

C165B Linguistic Theory: Grammar Prerequisite: 120B or 127. The form of grammars; word formation and sentence formation; formal and substantive universals in syntax; relation between syntax and semantics.

170 Language and Society: Introduction to Sociolinguistics Prerequisite: 100. Study of the patterned covariation of language and society; social dialects and social styles in language; problems of multilingual societies.

175 Linguistic Change in English

M176 Introduction to the Structure of Japanese

C180 Mathematical Backgrounds for Linguistics Prerequisite: 120A, 120B. Prior mathematics knowledge is not assumed. Introduction to selected topics in set theory, logic and formal systems, modern algebra and automata theory, with elementary applications to linguistics.

185 Introduction to Computational Linguistics Overview of the field and discussion of some applications, focusing on computational models and parsing algorithms, including transition networks and chart parsers.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Linguistics is the science of language. It seeks to discover the psychological and motor mechanisms of human speech, the similarities and differences among languages, how languages change, and the way in which language is acquired.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. LIN 20.
2. 24 units consisting of LIN 111, 121, 141, ANTH 120, 123, and PSYCH 170, or PHIL 191T(Semantics).
3. At least 12 additional units forming a coherent program of study, to be chosen in consultation with an adviser and with the approval of the Linguistics Committee, to bring the total of requirements 2 and 3 to at least 36 upper division units. The additional courses may be in linguistics or in related fields. They may relate either to a particular field or specialization or to general linguistics.
4. Foreign language proficiency equivalent to six quarters (24 units) of study, including at least third-quarter proficiency in one language. Students may arrange with the chair to satisfy this requirement by examination.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

20 Language and Linguistics Introduction to modern linguistics. The nature of language; language structure; grammars; the languages of the world; historical and comparative linguistics.

21 Grammar

111 Phonetics Practice in pronouncing and recognizing sounds from many languages. Prerequisite: 20.

112 Acoustic Phonetics Emphasizes theoretical problems of acoustic phonetics. Prerequisite: 111.

121 Syntax Survey of various approaches to syntax, including transformational. Prerequisite: 20.

131 Morphology Studies word structure, the lexical component of language, types of morphemes. Prerequisite: 20, 111 or 121.

141 Phonology Introduction to the study of functional sound units in speech, including phonotactics, morphophonemics. Prerequisite: 111.

160 Topics in Dynamic and Comparative Linguistics Prerequisite: 111, and 121 or 141.

185 Linguistic Theories Prerequisite: 111 and 141 or 121.

191 Seminar in Linguistics

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Linguistics is the study of language. Like other rapidly developing fields, linguistics resists simple classification in to one of the traditional categories of academic disciplines. As one of the humanities, linguistics is concerned with the historical development of a particular language or language family, or with the relation between language and literature. As a social science, linguistics may be related to anthropology, in describing language as part of culture; or it may be related to psychology, in describing language as a kind of human behavior. One branch of linguistics, phonetics, may even be considered a natural science, related to the physical science of acoustics and the biological sciences of anatomy and physiology. As an applied science, linguistics has found many applications in fields as far apart as language pedagogy, speech therapy and computer programming. Finally, linguistics may be considered a formal science in its own right, related to mathematics and formal logic.

The Department of Linguistics at UCSD also offers elementary and intermediate instruction in a variety of foreign languages.

THE MAJOR PROGRAM

An undergraduate major in linguistics is intended to give students the background that will best prepare them for graduate work in this field. Because linguistics shares its object matter -- language -- with so many other disciplines, this major is unlike many others in that it does not require that all courses be taken in the major department itself. The major in linguistics will consist of twelve upper-division courses: eight courses in the Department of Linguistics (including 110, 111, 120, 121, 130), complemented by four other courses in linguistics and/or from other departments, directly related to the study of linguistics.

Linguistics 110, 111, 120, 121 and 130 are required of all majors.

All linguistics majors must satisfy the two language requirements defined below.

LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT I

The student must achieve proficiency in French, German, Spanish or Russian.

LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT II

The student must achieve competence in at least one additional foreign language. Competence is defined as successful completion (with grades of C or better) of three four-unit courses or the equivalent in a second language.

THE MINOR PROGRAM

The linguistics minor consists of six courses: Linguistics 10, 110, 111, 120 and 121 plus one additional upper-division course in linguistics.

The Revelle College minor requirements are slightly different.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

5 Introduction to Language An interdisciplinary approach to language. Topics, which vary from year to year, will be drawn from: languages of the world and the origin language; the role of language in thought, advertising, law, communication, literature, social interaction, and mystical experiences; spoken and visual languages; and the question of whether other species can learn human language. Intended for non-majors.

10 Introduction to General Linguistics A general introduction to language and linguistics. Language as an instrument of communication. Aspects of the structure of English and other languages.

63 Language of the Computer Differences between human and computer languages. Overview of UNIX and the roles played by hardware and software.

103 Language and Consciousness Language and how it influences our perception of the universe; the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. Psychological, physical and linguistic aspects of space/time.

105 Law and Language The interpretation of language in understanding the law: the language of the courtroom interaction; language-based issues in the law; written legal language.

110 Phonetics Basic anatomy and physiology of the mechanisms used in speech. Acoustic phonetics and speech perception.

111 Phonology Examination of phonological structure of natural languages. Exercises in phonological description.

115 Advanced Phonology Prerequisite: 111. Current approaches to the sound structure and morphology of languages. Topics discussed may include suprasegmental as well as segmental phonology.

120 Grammatical Structure Basic introduction to lexical, morphological and syntactic structure. The course surveys representative lexical and grammatical phenomena drawn from a variety of typologically and genetically distinct languages of the world.

121 Syntax Introduction to the syntax of natural languages, with special reference to English. The empirical justification of syntactic analyzes. Emphasis on problem solving and argumentation.

125 Advanced Syntax Prerequisite: 121. Topics in the syntax of English and other languages. Syntactic theory and universals.

130 Semantics Introduction to the study of meaning. Survey of approaches to the analysis and description of semantic structure. Formal semantics and its application to natural language.

141 Language Structures Detailed investigation of the structure of one or more languages. Languages and language families likely to be examined include Albanian, Austronesian, Chinese, Germanic, Japanese, Luiseno, Old Icelandic, Romance, Samoan, Slavic, Uto-Aztecan, Yuman and others.

142 Language Typology The systematic ways languages differ. Crosslinguistic studies of specified topics in an effort to develop models of language variation.

143 Romance Linguistics Topics concerning the history or structure of the Romance languages. A survey of major syntactic, semantic or phonological processes in one or more of these languages.

145 American Indian Linguistics A survey of American Indian languages, their genetic relationships and areal groupings. Specific languages and families are selected for more detailed discussion, illustrating questions of relevance to linguistic theory and analysis, sociolinguistics and applied linguistics.

147 Classical Languages An investigation of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Sanskrit, classical Greek or Latin. Reading and translation of selected texts

150 Historical Linguistics Introduction to the concepts and methodology of historical linguistics.

151 Language History Examination of the historical development of one language or a group of related languages.

154 History of English

160 Formal Linguistics Mathematical foundations of the formal syntax of natural languages. Introduction to the theory of formal languages, in particular context-free languages, and its relation to automata theory.

163 Computational Linguistics Topics variable, and may include: parsing theory; computational models of grammar; software tools for language analysis; UNIX operating system; SNOBOL4 and LISP programming languages.

170 Psycholinguistics The study of models of language and of language acquisition from the point of view of modern linguistics and psychology. Basic experimental method as applied to language.

172 Language and the Brain Basic neuroanatomical and neuropsychological aspects of normal and abnormal language.

175 Sociolinguistics The study of language in its social context, with emphasis on the different types of linguistic variation and the principles underlying them.

177 Theories and Methods of Foreign Language Acquisition This course will examine linguistic, psychological and pedagogical arguments that underlie various language teaching programs.

182 Linguistics and Poetics Formal poetics, a linguistic approach to various forms of literature. Fundamentals of linguistics will be related to various current theories of literature.

184 Orthography The development and structure of writing systems. The relation between the orthography of a language and its phonology and morphology.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SANTA BARBARA
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE

The study of linguistics focuses principally on the syntactic, phonological, and semantic structure of natural languages and how this structure changes through time. The study of language with respect to its acquisition and use, raises questions pertinent to such areas as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and anthropological linguistics. The BA in Linguistics provides a useful background, not only or advanced work in the field, but also for related graduate study in anthropology, sociology, speech, psychology, philosophy, education, and languages.

After completing specific prerequisites, students with a bachelor's degree in linguistics are eligible to pursue a California teaching credential. Interested students should discuss their plans as soon as possible with the credential adviser in the Graduate School of education. A certificate in English as a Second Language may be earned in another institution with approximately one year of additional study, opening the possibility of teaching in a variety of domestic and international bilingual programs.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Forty-seven or 48 upper-division units in linguistics, including 101, 110-A-B, 111A-B, 113A, 121A-B-C, and either Semitic 120A-B-C or Linguistics 120A-B. Recommended courses include Philosophy 100C, 108, 150C, 183, 184, 185; Psychology 101, 127; Sociology 101, 136; Speech 122, 153; foreign language courses; all upper-division linguistics courses.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1 ESL: English Skills Review

2 ESL: Basic Writing

3 ESL: Beginning College Composition

3G ESL: Graduate Writing

4 ESL: Self-Paced

5 ESL: Oral Practicum

6 ESL: Advanced Oral Practicum

7 ESL: Teaching Assistant Workshop/Practicum

8 ESL: Oral Practice for Graduate Students in Science

9 ESL: Pronunciation

10 ESL: Graduate Science Writing

20 Language and Linguistics An introduction to the scientific study of language: the nature of language structure; the social and cultural function of language; the origin and the learning of language; language change and the reconstruction of languages at earlier stages.

100 Languages and Their Speakers The languages selected for discussion will be representative of the language families and geographical regions of the world.

101 Basic Elements of Linguistic Analysis A typologically-oriented course designed to demonstrate how linguists analyze languages.

110A-B Introduction to Syntax Prerequisite: 101.

111A-B Introduction to Phonology Prerequisite: 101.

113A-B Introduction to Semantics consideration of semantic fields, the role of logic, and the underlying structure of language. Investigation of presupposition, entailment, synonymy, etc. Prerequisite: 101.

114 Introduction to Historical Syntax The course focuses on syntactic change. Empirical data will be drawn form a large variety of languages in order to arrive at significant generalizations in historical syntax.

115 Mathematical Models in Linguistics Introduction to formal grammars and automata as applied to the analysis of the phonology and syntax of natural languages.

120A-B Historical-Comparative Linguistics An introduction to linguistic change, genetic classification of languages, and methods of reconstructing parent languages. Prerequisite: 111A.

121A-B-C Field Methods Workshop format with native speaker of a non-Indo-European language as informant. The students will analyze the phonological. Prerequisite: 110A and 111A-B.

125 Introduction to Acoustic Phonetics Prerequisite: 111A.

130 Language and Culture

131 Language and Society

132 Sex Roles and Language

133 Studies in Sexism and Language Designed as follow-up to Linguistics 132, this course will be a workshop/discussion with outside readings and research required of the students. Prerequisite: 132.

135 California Indian Languages Survey of native languages of California: linguistic relationships within California and connections to non-California languages; Language and culture areas; linguistic aspects of culture; grammatical characteristics of several languages.

136 Introduction to African Languages and Cultures

137 Structure of Bantu Languages Prerequisite: 136.

138 Linguistics and Prehistory

140A Introduction to Sign Languages of the World

140B Sinq Languages of the World: Linguistic Structure The course concentrates on comparison the the formational, morphological, syntactic, and semantic structures of sign languages. Prerequisite: 140A.

142 History of Linguistic theory Prerequisite: 20.

150 Survey of Applied Linguistics Prerequisite: 20.

155 Applied Rhetoric: Acquiring and teaching Writing Skills Prerequisite: 20.

157 Teaching Reading to Second Language Learners Prerequisite: 20.

160 The Structure of English Prerequisite: 20 or 101.

165 First Language Acquisition Prerequisite: 20.

166 Second Language Acquisition Prerequisite: 20.

168A Issues in Applied Linguistics: Curriculum and Materials Development Prerequisite: 166.

168B Issues in Applied Linguistics: Communicative Competence and Discourse Prerequisite: 166.

168C Issues in Applied Linguistics: Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis Prerequisite: 166.

175 Introduction to Romance Linguistics

184 Evolution of Language

185 Animal Communication

186 Language and the Brain

190A Language Universals: Phonology Prerequisite: 111A.

190B Language Universals: Syntax and Semantics Prerequisite: 110A.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SANTA CRUZ
BOARD OF STUDIES (=DEPT)
COWELL COLLEGE

Linguistics is the most exact and structured discipline in the humanities. Because the study of language is an empirical science, it has a closer connection with both the social and the natural sciences than any other humanistic discipline. Various observable aspects of language provide an empirical basis for scientific study: the study of speech sounds and the vocal mechanisms which produce them forms the foundation for the study of language as a signalling system, as well as for a number of interdisciplinary fields. The study of the structure of words and of the structure of sentences constitutes an investigation of knowledge systems acquired by the speakers of languages, and consequently is closely allied with cognitive and developmental psychology. the study of language as an aspect of culture (in particular as a cultural tradition passed from one generation to another) is a major branch of anthropology. The study of language as a social phenomenon has common concerns with sociology, social psychology, and education.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Required courses are 51, 52, 53, 101, 102, 113, 116, 140.

In the senior year each linguistics major must either write a senior thesis, complete a special senior project, or pass the senior comprehensive examination.

MAJOR TRACKS

There are four specific subprograms in the linguistics major; these are briefly described below. It is not necessary for a student majoring in Linguistics to enter one of these subprograms; they are designed to provide specific guidance in the pursuit of a course of study in one of the particular areas which, because of strengths within the Linguistics Board or in other UCSC programs, are particularly suitable for concentration.

All subprograms include the requirements for the linguistics major: courses 51, 52, 53, 101, 102, 113, 116, 140, and upper-division electives.

Psycholinguistics Track

Theoretical Linguistics Track

Applied Linguistics Track

Computational Linguistics

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minimum requirements for a minor in linguistics are courses 51, 52, 103, 101, 113, and four additional upper-division courses in linguistics (or approved substitutes).

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

20 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the study of grammatical structure and survey of major areas of linguistic study. Insights of modern and traditional grammar, language structure, relations, and change; and descriptive and analytical methods of modern linguistics.

51 Phonetics Practical training in hearing and recording sounds in a wide range of phonetic systems. Study in techniques of using an informant.

52 Syntax I An introduction to transformational syntax and syntactic investigation.

53 Semantics I Introduction to transformational syntax and syntactic investigation, developed through the study of central aspects of English syntax. A major purpose is to introduce students to the study of language as an empirical science.

80A Languages of the World Focus on the study of language from anthropological and historical perspectives.

80B Modern English Grammar

80C Language, Society, and Culture The study of language form a sociological perspective. Multilingualism, language change and variation, pidgins and creoles, the origin and diversification of dialects.

101 Phonology I Introduction to morphology and phonological theory and analysis.

102 Phonology II Autosegmental phonology.

113 Syntax II Further aspects of English syntax; universal and language-particular constraints on syntactic structures and rules. Further developments and extensions of transformational theory. Prerequisite: 52.

116 Semantics II Major issues in natural language semantics: nature of lexical entries, thematic relations, propositional representation or "logical form"; relation between semantic interpretation and syntactic representations, quantification and scope relations, reference and presupposition, coreference and anaphoric relations. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: 52 and 53.

118 Semantics III Introduction to Montague semantics.

119 Topics in Semantics and Pragmatics

140 Language Change Methods and problems in the study of change in linguistic systems.

141 The Indo-European Language Family A synchronic investigation of the phonologies and grammars of four salient Indo-European languages; Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and gothic. Prerequisite: 51 and 102.

160 Topics in Computational Linguistics

161 Natural Language Processing Introduction to the computer simulation of the process of natural language understanding.

182 Structure of Spanish The phonology, morphology, and syntax of Spanish, studied form a modern linguistic perspective. Knowledge of Spanish useful, but not required.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES

The purpose of the undergraduate program in Linguistics is to provide a solid, integrated introduction to the core subdisciplines of linguistics, as well as a language background sufficient to provide a data base for the theoretical parts of the program. This introduction provides students with a general orientation and overview of the field and prepares them for productive advanced study in linguistics.

CORE COURSES

"Introduction to Linguistics" (Linguistics 201, 202, 203) is the prerequisite for the other six core courses: "Syntax I and II" (204, 205), "Phonetics" (206), "Phonology I" (208), "Phonology II" (209), and "Morphology and Syntax" (210).

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The BA degree requirements in Linguistics are (a) Linguistics 201, 202, 203 (usually taken during the second year), (b) four of the six other core courses (usually divided between the third and fourth years), (c) six courses in a foreign language (French, German, or Russian), and (d) three additional language courses, of which three should be in a non-Indo-European language, an Indic language, or Hittite. Linguistics students often take additional linguistics courses and electives or courses in overlapping fields such as anthropology, information science, philosophy, or sociology.

JOINT DEGREE PROGRAM

The core curriculum closely follows the basic program for the MA degree in the Linguistics Department. Students interested in applying for the joint BA/MA should apply at the start of the spring quarter of their third year and must have completed Linguistics 201 and 202. Jointly degree program students take all of the remaining core courses. Their knowledge of the core courses' content is tested in the Qualifying Examination given late in the Spring Quarter. The remaining additional requirement is the MA essay.

The joint degree program reflects a history of substantial undergraduate participation in the affairs of the graduate Department of Linguistics. Qualified students are encouraged to register for advanced courses.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

201-2-3 Introduction to Linguistics I,II,III An introductory survey of methods, findings, and problems in areas of major interest within linguistics, and the relationship of linguistics to other disciplines.

204-5 Syntax I,II A two-quarter sequence devoted to detailed study of the major syntactic phenomena of English, combined with exposition and critical evaluation of the principal accounts of phenomena proposed by transformational grammarians.

206 Phonetics Speech sounds will be discussed with reference to articulatory mechanisms, distinctive features, and acoustic properties.

208 Phonology I An introduction to general principles of phonology, with emphasis on non-generative theory. Prerequisite: 203, 206.

209 Phonology II Introduction and detailed study of the principles of generative phonology, emphasizing the role of formalism and abstractness in phonological analysis.

210 Morphology and Syntax Linguistic structure and patterning beyond the phonological level.

212 Language in Culture and Society How we understand the social activity of speaking (and its equivalents): language as a system of signs, as a socially shared organization of cognitive categories.

213 Historical Linguistics Theory and practice of genetic comparison and reconstruction; linguistic variation. Prerequisite: 206, 208, 209.

216 An Introduction to Language Development The major issues involved in first language acquisition. The child's production and perception of speech sounds, acquisition of the lexicon, comprehension and production of structured word combinations and ability to use language communicatively.

217 Experimental Phonetics Each year a topic in physiological, acoustic or auditory phonetics is selected. Prerequisite: 206.

219 Phonetics of Intonation An investigation of phonetic theories on the international structure of language with special focus on English. Prerequisite: 206.

311 Language in Culture An intensive introduction to basic concepts in the analysis of language in social and cultural context: code, levels of structure, language use as social action, variation and its sources, and naive ideas about language.

324 Models of Verbal Interaction The central issue addressed is the relation between linguistic form, situated communication, and phenomenological, and native ideological models of language. Prerequisite: 311.

366 Explorations in Poetic Language

376 Psychology of Language Topics include language production, comprehension, acquisition; language and thought; language use; gestures; language in non-human species; and language in artificial systems.

380 Human Linguistics An introductory course surveying some major linguistic and communicative phenomena in an approach that seeks integration with the rest of science.

393 Recent Theories of Morphology

409 Child Phonology An exploration of the research on the acquisition of the sound system of language.

424 Introduction to Comparative Afro-Asiatic Linguistics An assessment of the possibilities of reconstruction of Afro-Asiatic, concentrating on Semitic, Cushitic and Egyptian data.

264-6 Elementary Albanian I,II,III

301 Introduction to Indo-European Linguistics

344 Comparative Greek and Latin Grammar

346-8 Reading and Grammar of a Celtic Language

201-3 Introductory Modern Hebrew I,II,III

204-6 Intermediate Modern Hebrew I, II, III

217 Introduction to Yiddish and Eastern European Yiddish Culture

221-3 Elementary Georgian I,II,III

374 Classical Yucatec An introduction to the structure of Yucatec Maya as spoken during the colonial period, including a practicum in the translation of documents from the same period.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The undergraduate major stresses the study of language as a basic human faculty and as a changing social institution. It provides a general education valid in its own right or as a background for further studies in linguistics or in other areas in which language plays a role such as social sciences, communication, computer science, law, or education.

The core of the major is a set of courses on the nature of language taught in the Linguistics Department. In addition, the major draws on courses offered in other areas of the University.

Majors in Linguistics must complete a total of 45 hours of study in general linguistics, a natural language, and appropriate language-related electives. Language study, and some of the elective hours, may be taken in other departments. The hours in general linguistics are intended to give students an introduction to the basic theory which underlies the scientific study of language. The study of a natural language is intended to give students a conscious awareness of the phenomena that linguistic science describes and seeks to explain. The language-related electives are intended to acquaint students with other theoretical or disciplinary perspectives on the phenomena that linguistics studies.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. LIN 2000; 1000 or 2200; 3430 or 3500; 4030; 4410; 4420; 4570 (21hrs).
2. Natural Language: Students must complete a minimum of 15 semester hours of study of a natural language. All hours offered in satisfaction of this requirement must be in a single language and at the 2000 level or above. The natural language requirement is waived for foreign students whose native language is not English.
3. Electives: A minimum of 9 elective hours must be completed. One course chosen from the following list:

ANTH 4810 Language and Culture

COMM 4210 Psychology of Communication

CDSS 3006 Introduction to Speech and Hearing Science

PHIL 3490 Philosophy of Language

PSYC 4220 Psycholinguistics

SOCY 3121 Sociology of Language Two other linguistics electives.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1000 Language A nontechnical exploration of human language for the general citizen. Emphasis on the basics of how language works, the creative aspects of language, and languages of America today.

1500 Basic Traditional Grammar

2000 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the study of languages as structural systems. Principles of sound patterns, word formation, meaning, and sentence structure.

2110 Writing Systems of the World An overview of the structural features of human languages and a review of the different ways these are represented in selected ancient and modern systems.

2200 Language in its Social Context Exploration of the relation of language to society. Varieties of language are described.

2800 Special Topics in Linguistics

3430 Semantics Theoretical study of meaning in natural language.

3500 Language and the Public Interest A study of language in public and private use, with concentration on semantic devices as found in the language of political propaganda, advertising, business, and government.

3800 Special Topics in Linguistics

4030/5030 Linguistic Phonetics Introduction to the practical and theoretical aspects of phonetics. Training in recognition and production of speech sounds.

4220 Psycholinguistics Roles of the brain and of perceptual and motor systems in communicating via language. Writing, gestural, and animal communicative systems.

4240/5240 Survey of the History of Linguistics Historical survey of views on language, and examination of linguistic thought in all historical periods from Panini to de Saussure.

4410/5410 Phonology The study of sound systems of language and introduction to the principles of organization of sound systems and major kinds of phonological structures found worldwide.

4420/5420 Morphology and Syntax Introduction to the principles of word formation and sentence structure.

4560 Language Development The acquisition of language by young children; the development in later years and into adulthood.

4570/5570 Introduction to Diachronic Linguistics A course designed to familiarize the student with the terminology, methods, and theories dealing with phenomena of language change through time.

4610/5610 English Structure for Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

4620/5620 Methods of Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The Department of Linguistics and the Department of Philosophy offer a joint concentration in Linguistics and Philosophy. A minimum of four courses (twelve credits) at the 200 level from each department is required. Specifically required courses are Philosophy 241, Language: Meaning and Truth and Linguistics 206, Syntax and Semantics.

Other students interested in Linguistics should consider forming their major group from courses in a related field and linguistics, as described under "Bachelor's Degree Requirements," item II [Total of 36 credits required].

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Language and Mind The special properties of human language and of the human mind that make verbal communication possible. Basic topics in the psychology of language, illustrated by films and demonstration experiments.

102 Language and Environment The birth, spread and death of languages.

202 Principles of Linguistics A survey of theory, methods and findings of linguistic research: the relation between sound and meaning in human languages; social variation in language; language change over time; universals of language; the mental representation of linguistic knowledge.

205 Phonology Prerequisite: 202 or 204. The analysis of sound patterns in languages within a generative framework: distinctive features, segmental and prosodic analysis, word formation, the theory of markedness.

206 Syntax and Semantics Prerequisite: 202 or 204. The analysis of form and meaning in natural languages in a Chomskyan framework: surface structures, deep structures.

208 The Linguistic Basis of Reading and Writing The relationship between writing systems and linguistic structures; the psycholinguistic basis of reading.

211 Linguistic Field Methods Prerequisite: 205 or 206.

215 Experimental Linguistics Prerequisite: 101 or 202 and Psychology 132.

244 Language and Culture Anthropological contributions to the study of language, culture and their relationship. Topics include the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis and the application of linguistic methods and theory to the study of folk classification systems.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA AT GAINESVILLE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is an interdisciplinary program which offers a major leading to the BA degree. This major is designed to provide a background in the study of language, linguistic structures and linguistic theory.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The student who gains admission to the Program must earn a grade of C or higher in a minimum of 35 semester hours distributed as follows:

1. Program core courses (15 credits)

   a. LIN 3010 Introduction to Linguistics

   b. LIN 3221 The Sounds of Human Language

   c. LIN 3340 Traditional Grammars

   d. LIN 3611 Languages and Dialects

   e. LIN 4005 Linguistic Ideas in Linguistic Theory

2. Program elective courses (20 credits)

Students must take at least 20 credits of linguistically-oriented courses selected from the 4000 level courses listed below, and from 3000 and 4000 linguistically-oriented courses listed in this catalog. No 2000 level courses count towards Program Electives. All Program Elective Courses must be approved by the Undergraduate Adviser.

COURSES

2000 Language and People The nature of human language, its origins, and its relationship to thinking and behavior.

2001 Language: Social Science Perspective How Language structures the interaction of the individual with the environment.

3010 Introduction to Linguistics

3221 The Sounds of Human Language Study of sounds, their patterning, and function in languages of the world.

3340 Traditional Grammars

3611 Language and Dialects Introduction to the defining characteristics and varieties of human natural languages and dialects.

3700 Language and Brain How sentences are produced, understood, and remembered by the human user.

4005 Leading Ideas in Linguistic Theory Analysis of linguistic data in syntax, morphology, and phonology.

4203 Forensic Issues in Linguistics Phonemics, syllabic and prosodic phenomena, neutralization, distinctive features, morphophonemic alternation, phonological systems and processes.

4220 Introduction to Phonology

4322 Introduction to Syntax

4335 Introduction to Morphology

4376 Structure of a Specific Language

4403 Contrastive and Error Analysis English phonology, syntax, semantics, and orthography compared to those of other languages, with implications of second language acquisition.

4603 Survey of Sociolinguistics Major approaches to language in context: ethnolinguistic, sociological, linguistic.

4721 Second Language Acquisition

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE MAJOR

The requirements for the major are (1) any three core courses: LIN 415T, 430, 469, 481, 482; (2) one course in sociolinguistics or psycholinguistics: LIN 402T, 449, 471, 486; (3) one course in the structure of a specific language or languages: LIN 383, 404T, 421, 461, 462, 485, 490; (4) any three additional LIN courses. The introductory course in Linguistics (LIN 210 or 320H) does not count towards the major but is a prerequisite for those wishing to pursue such a major. Among the 40 hours required for the major, 20 hours must be in residence and in courses numbered 300 or higher.

THE MINOR

In an effort to complete an abridged, but coherent program in Linguistics, a student may minor in linguistics by satisfying the following sequence: (1) LIN 210 or 320H; (2) any two core courses: LIN 415T, 430, 469, 481, 482; (3) two other LIN courses.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

210 The Study of Language An introduction to the scientific study of language, emphasizing such topics as the organization of grammar, language in space and time.

320H Introduction to Linguistics A survey of the field of linguistics and of linguistic theory.

383 Languages of the World

400T History of the English Language

402T Dialectology The phenomena of regional and social linguistic variation among speakers of the same language are investigated.

404T The Structure of Black English

411T English Grammar

413T English Grammar: Phonology and Morphology

415T Transformational Syntax Study of techniques and formalisms for analyzing syntactic phenomena of human languages within the framework of transformational grammar.

421 Introduction to Indo-European Studies The history and development of the Indo-European language family: the various early Indo-European dialects, their grammatical structures, and the evolution of those structures from the proto-language.

430 Generative Phonology Study of techniques and formalisms for analyzing sound systems of languages by means of distinctive features. Prerequisite: LIN 481.

438 Contrastive Grammar: German/English

442 Set Theory and Logic

443 Symbolic Logic

446 Linguistic Structure of German

449 Psychology of Language Theories and relevant data are studied from the perspective of language as a communicative device.

450 Language Development

460 History of the German Language

461 Structure of Sanskrit I

462 Structure of Sanskrit II Prerequisite: 461.

469 Historical Linguistics Traditional methods of historical linguistics are reviewed, with examples from several different language families.

471 Languages in Contact The study of the influence of languages on other languages spoken in the same or neighboring areas. Prerequisite: LIN 480 or 210 or 320H.

480 Introduction to Linguistics

481 Phonetics and Phonology

482 Linguistics: Morphology

485 American Indian Languages

486 Language in Culture and Society

490 Topics in Indo-European Linguistics

500 Language Acquisition and Development

507 English Language Studies for Teachers

570F History of the French Language

570P History of the Portuguese Language

570S History of the Spanish Language

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT HILO
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ARTS AND SCIENCES

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. 30 semester hours of linguistic courses, including: LIN 121 or 203; LIN 211, 311 and 321. 18 additional semester hours in linguistics, of which at least 12 semester hours must be at the 300-level or above.

2. Two years of college-level foreign language study or the equivalent.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

121 Introduction to Language Linguistically oriented approaches to human behavior, including ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics.

203 Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to general linguistics; survey of phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic analysis, and historical and comparative linguistics.

211 Phonetics An introduction to the International Phonetic Alphabet as it applies principally to American English.

270 English in Hawaii

311 Phonology Binary value, distinctive feature analysis of the speech sounds of the natural languages of the world. Consideration given to language change, dialect, stylistic variation, and phonological universals. Prerequisite: 121 or 203.

321 Morphology and Syntax Introduction to grammatical analysis and theory; practical experience in solving problems in morphology and syntax, using data drawn from a wide variety of languages. Prerequisite: 203.

331 Ethnolinguistics Interrelations of language and culture. The relevance of linguistic analysis and model construction to anthropological, folkloristic, semantic, and cognitive data. Prerequisite: 121 or 203.

332 Sociolinguistics Co-variation of linguistic and social variables; the speech community; language and social class; pidgins and creoles. Prerequisite: 121 or 203.

333 Psycholinguistics Theory and method in the investigation of the relationship between language and cognition, first- and second-language acquisition, speech pathologies. Prerequisite: PSY 112.

344 Children and Language Strategies of language acquisition used by children; emphasis in investigative skills and methods. Prerequisite: 121 or 203.

351 Methodology of Foreign Language Teaching Prerequisite: 203.

371 Historical Comparative Linguistics Fundamental concepts in comparative and historical methods in linguistics; principles of language change and the reconstruction of earlier stages of languages. Prerequisite: 121 or 203.

410 Language and Meaning Modern and historical theories of meaning, reference, and the relations between language and knowledge of the world. Prerequisite: previous work in PHIL and LIN.

412 Varieties of American English Prerequisite: 203 or 211 or 311 or 332.

420 History of the English Language Prerequisite: 203.

425 Modern English Grammar Prerequisite: 203.

446 Linguistic Field Methods Prerequisite: 121.

451-452 Structure of Japanese Prerequisite: 203 and JPN 202.

453 Hawaiian Phonetics and Phonology Prerequisite: HAW 202.

454 Hawaiian Morphology and Syntax Prerequisite: HAW 202.

455 Hawaiian: A Polynesian Language The similarities and differences among Polynesian languages, and the reconstruction of their common ancestor language. Prerequisite: HAW 301 and 453 and LIN 203.

494 Special Topics in Linguistics Prerequisite: junior or senior standing.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics may be broadly defined as the systematic study of language encompassing both theoretical and applied approaches. Theoretical linguistics has as its principal aim the study of the structural properties of individual languages, language families, and language in general. Subfields of theoretical linguistics include historical, comparative, and contrastive linguistics, all of which focus on the development of and the relationships among languages.

Undergraduate courses are designed to help the student understand how language is organized and used to code and communicate knowledge, to effect action, and to establish, maintain, and reaffirm social relationships. Students majoring in any field, but especially languages, literature, or the social sciences, can benefit from the study of linguistics.

MINOR

20 hours. Students from other disciplines who want to minor in linguistics must complete the following: LIN 305, 310, 320, 330, 340.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

150 Introduction to Language Study Topics include meaning, form, and sound in language, how a child learns language, how languages differ, and language in its social context.

160 Language and Society Introduction to the study of language in its social context. Linguistic variation in the community.

170 Languages of the World The classification of the world's languages into families; their relationships, similarities, and differences.

201 Terminology of the Health Sciences The structure and formation of technical terms based on roots and terms borrowed from Greek and Latin.

250 Human Language: Differing Views A survey of theories of language from ancient to modern times, focusing on contemporary models.

252 Introduction to Applied Linguistics The cross-connections between linguistic science and other disciplines.

254 Linguistics and Literature The usefulness of some concepts and techniques of linguistics to the study of literature.

256 Language and Sex Relationship between language and sex from the point of view of phonology, vocabulary, syntax, and dialect; sex roles as reflected in the language of politics, religion, literature, education, and the media. Prerequisite: one 100-level LIN course.

305 Introduction to Linguistics Theories and methods of the phonological, morphological, and syntactic analysis of language. Prerequisite: junior standing.

307 History of Linguistic Science Development of linguistic thought from its historical beginnings to the present. Prerequisite: 305 or junior standing.

310 Phonology Introduction to the theories and methods of phonological analysis. Prerequisite: 305 or junior standing.

312 Linguistic Phonetics The relationship of articulatory, acoustic, and auditory phonetics to the study of language. Prerequisite: 310 or junior standing.

320 Morphology Introduction to the theories and methods of morphological analysis. Prerequisite: 310 or junior standing.

330 Syntax Introduction to the theories and methods of syntactic analysis. Prerequisite: 305 or junior standing.

340 Comparative and Historical Linguistics The comparative and diachronic study of languages. Prerequisite: 305.

342 Contrastive Language Studies Theory and practice of contrastive descriptions of languages. Prerequisite: 305.

353 Dialectology Geographical and social variations in languages. Prerequisite: 310 or junior standing.

356 Language and Gender Examination of current sociolinguistic research and theories on the function of sex categories in linguistic systems and male-female differences in patterns of linguistic usage.

359 Topics in Linguistics

374 The Psychology of Language Introductory survey of methods, theory, and research; the history and present status of psychology's interest in language behavior.

380 Sociolinguistics Variations in language that correlate with variations in societies and smaller social groups. Prerequisite: 305.

383 Teaching English as a Second Language I Prerequisite: 305.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics courses: 30 hours.

Cognate courses: 14 hours (chosen in consultation with an adviser)

Undergraduate instruction in linguistics has two purposes: it is intended to prepare students for various careers in which the scientific study of language is of significance; it is, furthermore, the basis for a continued professional training toward the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in this field.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The hours in linguistics must include 200, 225, 300, 301, and 302; the balance should be selected from among other 200- and 300-level courses. Students are expected to take two additional courses in each of two special areas of linguistics, such as psycholinguistics, applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, mathematical and computational linguistics, non-Western language structure and area linguistics (African, Classics, East Asian, Germanic, Indo-European, Romance, Semitic, Slavic, South Asian). Students should take all cognate hours in linguistically relevant courses in any one or more of the following units: anthropology, classics, computer science, English, English as a second language, French, Germanic, philosophy, psychology, Slavic, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, speech and hearing science, and speech communication.

In addition to the basic requirement of 44 hours described above, students are encouraged to undertake two years of study of a second language in addition to the language used to satisfy the college foreign language requirement. This second language may be either a Western or non-Western language. Each student's program, including the selection of the special areas and second language credit is to worked out in consultation with the departmental adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200 Introduction to Language Science An introductory overview of language and linguistics for undergraduates, oriented toward language as a reflection of the structure of the human mind and human culture. It introduces students to the various levels of linguistics structure (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics) as they are treated in linguistic theory, to matters of language use (speech acts, pragmatics, etc.) and to questions of language as a social phenomenon (dialects, language change taboos, language and sex roles, language and deception, etc.)

225 Elements of Psycholinguistics An introduction to the phenomena of language by considering the psychological processes in language production, use, and acquisition. Among the topics to be covered are psychological and linguistic models of language; animal

communication, chimp talk and the origin of language; how meaning is organized and represented in the mind; stroke victims and other language deficits; and first and second language acquisition.

300 Introduction to Linguistic Structure The purpose of this course is to introduce the three central areas of linguistics: phonology, historical linguistics, and syntax. The course is intended for undergraduate and graduate students who have had some training in linguistics and/or language. In contrast to 200 and 400, which are broad surveys of language science, 300 is an in-depth examination of how modern linguists approach what are considered to be the central problems of the scientific study of the language. The course emphasizes the application of linguistic theory to the description of data from a variety of languages, e.g., Indo-European, African, and American Indian.

301 Introduction to General Phonetics Topics of articulatory phonetics include speech organs, consonant, vowel, tone, syllable, accent, and intonation. During the second half of the term, acoustic phonetics and speech perception are covered. Topics include vibration, complex wave, frequency, pitch, resonance, format, hearing, categorical perception, and cerebral lateralization. Native speakers of various languages are invited to produce and transcribe sounds and work with instruments such as Visi-Pitch and Digital Sona-graph.

302 Introduction to Language History An introduction for beginners to the nature of language change and language relationship. Types of change (sound change, semantic change, borrowing, etc.), their motivation, and their effects with special emphasis on etymology and the social and cultural factors involved with language change. The course also covers the relationship between different languages and dialects and the establishment of language families. This will be followed by a brief survey of the major language families of the world, including Indo-European.

304 Tutorials in Nonwestern Languages Advanced tutoring in non-western languages.

325 Introduction to Psycholinguistics A consideration of the major theoretical issues in psycholinguistics,especially those related to language acquisition and language performance. Subsidiary topics within these areas include the role of environmental and generic factors in acquisition, the possibility of language in other species, sentence comprehension and production, theories of first and second language acquisition, and the methodology employed in the empirical investigation of these topics.

330 Introduction to Far Eastern Linguistics Section A: Japanese. The course deals with major syntactic and discoursal problems of the Japanese language; more specifically, at least the following unsolved, interesting problems will be under focus: wa and ga, nominalizer (= complementizer) choice, relative clauses, tense

and as[ect, reflexivizations, pronominalizations, case marking, passive, potentials, subordination, deletions, repetitions, discoursal coherence. Knowledge of Japanese language (at least intermediate Japanese) is required.

340 History of Linguistics The development of linguistics in Europe (particularly in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany) and America, with excursus on India and on the Semitic world. The main line of development is pursued from Greece and Rome through the medieval world and through the early New Age to the growth of linguistics as a richly ramified science in the 19th and 20th century.

350 Introduction to Sociolinguistics This is a motivational course intended to introduce students to socially-oriented linguistic theories--both in the USA and Europe, and to Applied Linguistics. The theoretical, applied, and methodological issues are critically discussed with special reference to language varieties, language stratification, language standardization, nativization, language and education, and language change. The aim is to illustrate the relationship of linguistics form to functions of language in varied social contexts across languages and cultures. The relevance of theoretical and applied sociolinguistics to, among others, bilingualism, language planning, institutionalized non-native varieties of English, and role-related varieties is discussed with Western and non-Western case studies.

The following languages are taught by the Department of Linguistics.

AFLNG 202 ELEMENTARY HAUSA

AFLNG 304 INTERMEDIATE HAUSA

AFLNG 212 ELEMENTARY LINGALA

AFLNG 314 INTERMEDIATE LINGALA

AFLNG 232 ELEMENTARY SWAHILI

AFLNG 334 INTERMEDIATE SWAHILI

AFLNG 242 ELEMENTARY WOLOF

AFLNG 344 INTERMEDIATE WOLOF

ARABIC 202 ELEMENTARY STANDARD ARABIC

ARABIC 304 INTERMEDIATE STANDARD ARABIC

HEBREW 202 ELEMENTARY MODERN HEBREW

HEBREW 304 INTERMEDIATE MODERN HEBREW

HEBREW 306 ADVANCED MODERN HEBREW

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Linguistics is the science which studies the organizing principles underlying human language. There are many indicators that such principles exist in language. Children normally learn to use their native language before they enter school, and without much direct instruction. People can speak and understand sentences they have never heard before. Linguists do not attempt to learn many languages. Rather, they consider the languages of the world as data to be analyzed by common principles.

Linguistics is a science with many laboratories. One linguist's laboratory may consist of a library and pencil and paper. Another may work with acoustical equipment. Others need computers. Some go into seldom-visited places to study, describe, and analyze little-known languages which may be in danger of extinction. Some go into their own communities to study the relationship between language variation and socio-economic structure, or race, or sex. Still others, interested in language change, spend time studying ancient languages.

Linguistics is not limited to scientific research for its own sake. Linguists may teach English as a foreign language. They may help design school programs which are relevant for Chicanos, Blacks and Native Americans. They may help intelligence-test and achievement-test makers avoid discrimination against those who are not middle-class white Americans, or work with speech clinicians to retrain people with linguistic disabilities.

The Bachelor of Arts degree in linguistics prepares the student to do basic language analysis in syntax-semantics (sentence patterns and their relation to meanings) and phonology (sound patterns). Elective courses in a variety of subspecialties enable students to tailor the program to their own interests.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major in linguistics requires 24 semester hours of work in the department. It includes a general introduction and courses in syntax, phonetics, phonology, and language history, as well as electives to be worked out in consultation with the undergraduate adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

103:11 Language and Society Correlations between social and linguistic behavior; methods for discovering and describing socially significant language behavior; educational and political implications of findings.

103:13 Language and Formal Reasoning Introductory natural language semantics, with emphasis on formal study of linguistic meaning through logical analysis; meaning in linguistics, logical analysis of predication and quantification, argumentation and persuasion, lexical analysis, and discourse meaning.

103:99 Special Project

103:100 Introduction to Linguistics

103:105 Language, Society, and Education Socially conditioned attitudes to language use; development of prescriptivism, linguistic indicators of socioeconomic status, concepts of a "standard" language and dialects of a language.

103.106 Teaching English as a Foreign Language Domains of contrastive analysis; teaching foreign language skills; survey of ESL texts; adapting and planning lessons; testing. Prerequisite: 103:100, 103:110, 103:141.

103:107 Practicum in Teaching English as a Foreign Language

103:110 Articulatory and Acoustic Phonetics

103.111 Syntactic Analysis Introduction to simple generative models dealing with wide range of syntactic problems in natural languages.

103:112 Phonological Theory and Analysis Basic concepts of phonological theory; solution of problems in phonological analysis; making use of data from a variety of languages. Prerequisite: 103:110. framework of generative theory. Prerequisite: 103:150 and 103:110.

103:113 Linguistic Field Methods Gathering and collation of language data in field; theory and practical problems; extensive practice in eliciting data from an informant. Prerequisite: 103:110, 103:111, and 103:112.

103:119 Topics in Portuguese Linguistics Portuguese phonology, syntax, sociolinguistics, first and second language acquisition, Portuguese-English bilingualism and the relationship of language and culture with practical application to language pedagogy, translation, international studies, and anthropology.

103:120 Historical and Comparative Linguistics Prerequisite: 103:112.

103.121 Syntactic Theory Detailed examination of the nature of linguistic argumentation; critical and creative research. Prerequisite: 103:111.

103.122 Phonological Theory Basic issues in generative phonological theory. Prerequisite: 103:112.

103:125 Introduction to Bilingualism

103:131 History of the English Language Development of phonological and grammatical structure of English form Old to Modern English; dialectal differentiation in English. Prerequisite: 103:100.

103.132 Elementary Old English

103:139 History of the Chinese Language

103:141 The Structure of English Prerequisites or corequisite: 103:110 and 103:150.

103:142 Modern English Grammar

103:143 German Phonology

103:144 Introduction to Chinese Linguistics No knowledge of Chinese required.

103:151 Formalisms Basic logic for the analysis or argumentation in linguistics; basic mathematics and logic for the analysis of natural languages.

103:158 Spanish Phonology II Prerequisite: 35:157.

103:163 Philosophy of Language

103:170 Language and Culture Prerequisite: 113:3 and either 113:171 or 103:100.

103:171 Anthropological Linguistics Structure of spoken languages, emphasizing the techniques for collecting and analyzing linguistic data; the historical and geographical relationships among unwritten languages.

103:172 Psychology of Language I Presentations of theoretical empirical investigations of linguistic behavior; behaviorist and investigations of linguistic behavior; behaviorist and rationalist models within context of formal linguistic structure and models of speech perception and production.

103:173 Applied Linguistics Psycholinguistic theory and linguistically oriented methods of foreign language teaching, in connection with child language, second-language learning, and teaching a prestige dialect to speakers of "substandard" dialects.

103:176 Psychology of Language II Alternative models of language acquisition. Prerequisite: 103:172 or 103:100.

103:177 Neural Processes of Speech and Language Neuroanatomy and neurophysiology related to speech and language processes; theories and research concerning brain function, neuromuscular processes, and neural maturation.

103:178 Error Analysis Prerequisite: 103:111, 103:112, 103:141, and 103:173.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Foreign Language Requirements:

   a. Three foreign languages are required, one of which must be a non-Indo-European language.

   b. The student must satisfy the College Foreign Language Proficiency requirement in one of the three languages.

   c. The student must attain a reading knowledge of a second foreign language, which normally requires a minimum of ten hours of course work. The requirement may also be met by examination.

   d. The student must take at least the beginning course of a third foreign language.

2. Course Work:

   a. Linguistics 306, Introductory Linguistics. Linguistics 700, Introduction to Linguistic Science may be substituted for Linguistics 306. (The Honors course, Linguistics 307 may also be used to fulfill this requirement.)

   b. Linguistics 308, Linguistic Analysis.

   c. Three credit hours of Phonetics. Linguistics 701, Introduction to Phonetics and Linguistics 702, General Phonetics or Linguistics 703, Transcription and Ear Training or Linguistics 706, Contrastive Phonetics.

   d. A course in Phonology. Linguistics 712, Phonology I.

   e. A course in Grammatical Theory. Linguistics 722, Grammatical Analysis or Linguistics 725, Generative Grammar.

   f. A course in Comparative/Historical Linguistics. Linguistics 750, Comparative and Historical Linguistics Linguistics 747, American Indian Languages North of Mexico or Linguistics 753, Indo-European Language Family.

   g. Six additional credit hours of Linguistics courses.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

104 Nature of Language A study of the characteristics of language and the language diversity.

306 Introductory Linguistics Introduction to the fundamentals of linguistics, with emphasis on the description of the sound systems and grammatical structures of language.

308 Linguistic Analysis Practice in applying the techniques of phonological, grammatical and syntactic analysis learned in introductory linguistics to data taken from a variety of languages of different structural types.

320 Language in Culture and Society This course explores the role of language in everyday life of peoples in various parts of the world and the nature of the relationship between language and culture.

425 Child Language: An Introduction to Acquisition of Communicative Competence An introductory course in the acquisition of child language.

430 Linguistics in Anthropology The study of language as a symbolic system.

460 Languages of the World A survey of the language families of the world.

492 Topics in Linguistics

700 Introduction to Linguistic Science An introduction to the theory and techniques of linguistic science for majors and others intending to do advanced work in linguistics.

701 Introduction to Phonetics An introduction to the mechanisms used in producing speech sounds in languages of the world and to the acoustic properties of speech. Prerequisite: an introductory linguistics course or consent of the instructor.

702 General Phonetics A study of speech sounds in languages of the world with special emphasis on experimental evidence related to their production and acoustic properties. Prerequisite: 701.

703 Phonetic Transcription and Ear Training Phonetic discrimination and transcription. Prerequisite: 701.

706 Contrastive Phonetics A comparison of English sounds with the sounds of other major languages of the world. Prerequisite: 701.

708 Linguistic Analysis Practice in applying the techniques of phonological, grammatical and syntactic analysis learned in introductory linguistics to data taken from a variety of languages of different structural types. Prerequisite: An

introductory course in Linguistics.

712 Phonology I A study of sound structure and function within languages. Prerequisite: A course in phonetics.

714 Phonology II Distinctive feature systems; the role of naturalness, generality and economy in evaluation procedures. Prerequisite: Phonology I.

715 Applied Linguistics: Methods of Teaching English and Other Languages as a Second Language Methods of second language teaching, particularly from the viewpoint of linguistics theory. Prerequisite: An introductory course in linguistics.

717 Practicum in the Teaching of English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 715.

718 Practicum Tutorial in ESL Supervised assistant teaching in ESL programs in the community. Reports, lesson plans, discussion of goals and methods. Prerequisite: 715.

721 Language and Literature The use of linguistic models in the analysis of literature in various languages. Prerequisite: A course in linguistics.

722 Grammatical Analysis Current theories of grammatical analysis other than generative grammar. Prerequisite: an introductory course in linguistics.

725 Generative Grammar Theory and practice in generative and transformational grammar. Prerequisite: An introductory course in linguistics.

726 Advanced Generative Grammar Alternative theories to the standard theory with emphasis on the generative semantic transformational approach. Prerequisite: 725.

728 Discourse Analysis The use of linguistic approaches for the study of sustained discourse. Prerequisite: An introductory course in linguistics.

730 Linguistics in Anthropology The study of language as it concerns anthropology.

731 Semantics I A study of meaning in natural language usage. Prerequisite: 722 or 725.

732 Formal Semantics I Fundamentals of truth-conditional model-theoretic semantics. Prerequisite: Philosophy 320, CS 520 or Math 722.

733 Mathematical Linguistics A study of abstract systems of grammar and their corresponding languages. Mathematical investigation and characterization of various transformational and nontransformational grammars. Automata theory. Prerequisite:

731.

747 American Indian Languages North of Mexico Prerequisite: An introductory course in linguistics.

49 Languages of New Guinea Prerequisite: An introductory course in linguistics.

750 Comparative and Historical Linguistics An introduction to the history of language and language families. Prerequisite: 6 hours of linguistics, including phonetics.

753 The Indo-European Language Family Prerequisite: 700 and a reading knowledge of French or German.

755 Introduction to Sanskrit

756 Intermediate Sanskrit Prerequisite: 755.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The College of Arts and Sciences offers an interdisciplinary program in linguistics, leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Linguistics courses are primarily interdisciplinary in nature. However, students may use them to meet divisional and out-of-divisional requirements.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. The following courses constitute the core of the major: LIN 301, 302, 311, 501, 503, 524.

2. Electives from one of the five groups listed below:
   Restricted Electives:
   PSYCH 311, 322, 331
   PHIL 303 or 304, 323, 511, 528, 572 or 576
   EDUC 553, 560, 564
   Historical/Comparative Linguistics:
   ENG 521 to 525, 561
   FRE 511, 512, 521, 522
   GER 511, 521
   SPA 522

3. Modern Languages: 9 hours from language or culture track, above the 200-level.

MINOR

Language Science: 301, 302, 501, 502.

Restricted electives from catalog list.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

301 Language and Experience An introduction to the study of language, focusing on the way language influences human experience and the organization of human behavior.

302 Introduction to Linguistics An examination of the nature, structure, and use of language. Prerequisite: 301.

311 Philosophy of Language Philosophical problems concerning language, such as meaning, use, reference, private language, and their interrelation. Prerequisite: 301.

332 Language in Culture An introduction to the functions of language in human interaction, focusing on various aspects of the structure of communication and language use in various societies.

334 Language Acquisition Examination of the acquisition and development of phonology, syntax, and semantics by children learning first language.

491 Special Topics Prerequisite: 301 or 302.

501 Phonetics An introduction to phonetic theory and classifications systems such as the International Phonetic Alphabet. Prerequisite: 301 or 302.

502 Foundations of Language A survey of contemporary theories of language, from structuralism to transformational grammar. Prerequisite: senior standing.

503 Patterns of Language Analysis and description of the sounds, words, and grammar of diverse linguistic structures. Prerequisite: 301 or 302.

524 Psycholinguistics Psychological aspects of language and their significance for analysis and understanding of cognitive and social processes. Prerequisite: 301 or 302 or PSY 322.

534 Language and Social Control An examination of the ways in which language is used as an instrument of social control, with examples drawn from a wide variety of cultures. Prerequisite: senior standing.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The major program in Linguistics is designed for students who are primarily interested in human language per se, or in describing particular languages in a systematic and psychologically plausible way, or in using language as a tool to reveal some aspect of human mental capacities. Such a major provides useful preparation for professional programs in foreign languages, language teaching, communication, psychology, speech pathology, artificial intelligence (and thus computer work).

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major is interdisciplinary and students obtain a BA in Linguistics by following one of two tracks: 'Grammars and Cognition or 'Grammatical Theory and a Language'. In each case, students take a common core of LING courses: LING 200, 240, 311-312, 321-322. Beyond this core, students specialize: a further nine hours are required in LING and eighteen hours in either selected courses in HESP, PHIL, and PSYC, or a particular language. The specializations in detail:

GRAMMARS AND COGNITION

LING 440 Grammars and Cognition
Two LING 300/400 electives
PHIL 466 Philosophy of Mind
HESP 400 Speech and Language Development in Children
or 498 Seminar in Psycholinguistics
PSYC 440 Introduction to Cognitive Psychology
or 442 Psychology of Language
Three 300/400 electives in HESP, PHIL, PSYC or CMSC

GRAMMATICAL THEORY AND A LANGUAGE

| LING 410 Grammars and Meaning
| LING 411 Comparative Syntax
or
| LING 420 Word Formation
| LING 421 Advanced Phonology
LING 300/400 elective
Five required courses in the language of specialization
A course in the history or structure of the language of specialization

When possible, the language of specialization should be the same as the one used to satisfy the Divisional Foreign Language Requirement. The specialization normally includes those courses which make up the designated requirements for a major in the chosen language. Languages presently available for such specialization are Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, depending on the availability of suitable courses. Special provision may be made for students who are native speakers of a language other than English and with to conduct analytical work on the grammar of that language. A student may also study grammatical theory and English; the eighteen hour concentration in English consists of courses in the history and structure of English to be selected in consultation with the student's linguistics adviser.

Some students may wish to combine a concentration in Linguistics with another major, then petition the Division for a double major. This entails fulfilling the major requirements of both disciplines, including 27 appropriate credits in Linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 Study of Languages An introduction to foreign language study at the university level, designed partly for students who have not studied a foreign language.

200 Introductory Linguistics

240 Language and Mind The study of language as a psychological phenomenon. Ways of representing what people know (subconsciously) when they have mastered their native language, how that knowledge is attained naturally by children, how it is used in speaking and listening.

300 Concepts of Grammar Introduction to the basic units of language description.

311 Syntax I Prerequisite: 240. Introduction to basic concepts, analytical techniques of generative syntax, relating them to empirical limits imposed by viewing grammars as representations of a component of human mind.

312 Syntax II Prerequisite: 311. Consideration of why current theories, as discussed in 311 were developed, how they differ from earlier theories, how we might try to refine and improve them further.

321 Phonology I Prerequisite: 240. Introduction to properties of sound systems of human languages, basic concepts and analytical techniques of generative phonology, relating them to empirical limits imposed by viewing grammars as representations of human mind.

322 Phonology II Prerequisite: 321. Further consideration of current theories of phonology.

330 Historical Linguistics A traditional presentation of language change.

350 Philosophy of Language Prerequisite: PHIL 170 or 173 or 371, or LING 311, or consent of instructor.

410 Grammars and Meaning Prerequisite: 312. Introduction to some of the basic notions of semantic theory: reference, quantification, scope relations, compositionality, thematic relations, tense and time, etc.

411 Comparative Syntax Prerequisite: 312. Comparison of data from a variety of languages with respect to some aspect of current versions of syntactic theory in order to investigate how parameters of universal grammar are fixed differently in different languages.

419 Topics in Syntax

420 Word Formation Prerequisite: 322. Definition of shape and meaning of possible words, both across languages and within particular languages.

421 Advanced Phonology Prerequisite: 322. Topics in current phonological theory.

429 Topics in Phonology

430 Language Change Prerequisite: 240. Discussion of the ways in which grammars may change from generation to generation and the light that such changes shed on the theory of grammars.

431 Indo-European Studies Prerequisite: 330. Presentation of the reconstruction of the Indo-European parent language according to the theories of the Neogrammarians and their followers.

439 Topics in Diachronic Linguistics

440 Grammars and Cognition Prerequisite: 240. Relationship between the structure, development and functioning of other mental systems; e.g., those involved in vision, perception, reasoning.

445 Computer Models of Language Prerequisite: 240. Consideration of the ways in which a person's grammar (i.e., one part of one's mental make-up) can be put to use.

451 Grammars and Variation Prerequisite: 312. Relationship between the fact that people develop grammars and the fact that they can typically use their language in a variety of styles.

453 Mathematical Approaches to Language Prerequisite: 312 or appropriate background in mathematics or computer science. Introduction to those aspects of mathematics which have featured in linguistic discussions: recursion theory, Chomsky's hierarchy of grammars, set theory, Boolean algebra, finite state grammars, context-free grammars, etc.

455 Second Language Teaching Prerequisite: 240. Relationship between theories of grammars and techniques used for teaching and learning second languages, and for the teaching and learning of English in schools.

457 Grammars and Discourse Prerequisite: 240. Consideration of the ways in which a person's grammar can be used in communication, sentence production, speech act theory, pragmatics.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT AMHERST
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND FINE ARTS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The field of linguistics has undergone rapid change and development in the past twenty years, and the University faculty is at the forefront of current research in linguistic theory. Undergraduates have an excellent opportunity to find out what linguistics is, how linguistics has advanced our understanding of the nature of human language and how the results of linguistic research may relate to such fields as psychology, philosophy, English, foreign languages, education, communication studies, speech therapy and computer science. Linguistics is nearly unique in relating to all three of the broad areas of humanities, science and social science. Linguists do not necessarily have to know a large number of languages, but a background in foreign languages can be an asset, since concentrated investigation of one or a few related languages is often an area of inquiry. Also a grounding in mathematics can be very helpful for the scientific side of linguistic theory.

The Department of Linguistics offers a minor and seven joint majors in which the study of linguistics forms a significant part of the curriculum. These are a combination of Linguistics with Anthropology, Chinese, German, Japanese, Philosophy, Psychology and Russian. The basic requirements are the series of five or six central courses from the other disciplines chosen to emphasize the relation to linguistic concerns.

INTERDISCIPLINARY MAJORS IN LINGUISTICS

The Department of Linguistics offers seven majors in which the study of linguistics forms a significant part of the curricular requirements.

Linguistics and Anthropology Major Requirements

Two years or equivalent of a foreign language, taken before the junior year and a minimum of 38 credits in linguistics and anthropology including the following:

A. One of:

  1. ANTHRO 102 Introduction to Archaeology,

  2. ANTHRO 103 Introduction to Physical Anthropology;

B. Plus

  1. ANTHRO 104 Introduction to Cultural Anthropology,

2. ANTHRO 105 Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology,
3. LING 201/401, 402, 403, 404, 414,
4. ANTHRO 233 Kinship and Social Organization,
5. ANTHRO 363 Linguistic Anthropology: Comparative Dimensions; or Lin 405.

C. One of:

1. ANTHRO 360 Language and Culture in Society

D. One of:

1. ANTHRO 317 Primate Behavior
2. ANTHRO 368 Old World Prehistory
3. ANTHRO 369 North American Archaeology

E. Plus any two other 3-credit courses in linguistics and anthropology numbered 200 or above.

Linguistics and Chinese Major Requirements

Successful completion of four semester courses in Chinese (24 credits): CHINSE 126, 246, 326, 327 or equivalent. Thirty-five credits distributed between linguistics and Asian studies and normally including the following:

A. LING 201/401, 402, 403, 414, 404 or 411.

B. CHINSE 450 Elementary Classical Chinese,

C. CHINSE 475 Syntactic Structures of Chinese,

D. CHINSE 476 History of Chinese Language;

E. CHINSE 451 Intermediate Classical Chinese,

F. CHINSE 470 Introduction to Philology and Bibliography,

G. CHINSE 477 Chinese Dialectology.

Six credits of course work may be selected from among the course list of the Five College Asian Studies catalog or from among relevant linguistics courses such as 409, 410 and 441.

Linguistics and German Major Requirements

Successful completion of four semester courses in German (12 credits): 110, 120, 230, 240 or equivalent. Thirty credits distributed between linguistics and German such that at least 14 credits are earned in courses bearing German numbers over 200, and normally including the following:

A. LING 201/401, 402, 403, 411, 414;

B. GERMAN 310 Advanced German;

C. GERMAN 320 Advanced German;

D. GERMAN 425 Advanced Composition;

E. GERMAN 584 The German Language or German 585 The Structure of German.

Students are encouraged to take graduate courses in the older Germanic languages for undergraduate credit (e.g. GERMAN 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 810, 811, 812) and may also opt to take courses in German literature or civilization and/or language courses in Danish, Dutch, Swedish. Seniors normally take 495A Senior Seminar.

Linguistics and Japanese Major Requirements

Successful completion of four semester courses in Japanese (24 credits): JAPAN 126, 246, 326, 327 or equivalent. Thirty-five credits distributed between linguistics and Asian studies, and normally including the following:

A. LING 201/401, 402, 403, 414, 404 or 411.

  1. JAPAN 375 Introduction to Japanese Linguistics,

  2. JAPAN 475 Syntactic Structures of Japanese,

  3. JAPAN 476 History of the Japanese Language;

B. Six credits from the following:

  1. JAPAN 426 Readings in Modern Japanese I,

  2. JAPAN 427 Readings in Modern Japanese II;

C. Six credits from the following:

  1. Any other LING courses,

2. JAPAN 135, 143, 144, 250, 330, 331, 436, 437 or 470,

3. CHINSE 110, 120, 275, 450 or 451.

Linguistics and Philosophy Major Requirements

Two years or equivalent of a foreign language to be taken before the junior year, plus 42 semester hours of credit distributed between philosophy and linguistics, and including each of the below or equivalent. At the discretion of the directors of undergraduate studies in each department, other senior-level courses in linguistics and philosophy may be substituted for those listed below. Seniors normally take the cross-listed seminar LING/PHIL 395 Linguistics and Philosophy.

A. LING 201/401, 402, 403, 409, 410, 411;

B. PHIL 310 Intermediate Logic;

C. One of:

  1. PHIL 512 Philosophy and Logic,
  2. PHIL 513 Mathematical Logic;

D. One of:

  1. PHIL 335 Contemporary Analytic Philosophy,
  2. PHIL 340 Philosophical Approaches to Science,
  3. PHIL 582 Philosophy of Science,
  4. PHIL 584 Philosophy of Language;

E. One of:

  1. PHIL 550 Epistemology,
  2. PHIL 551 Metaphysics.

Linguistics and Psychology Major Requirements

The courses listed below, plus an additional 12 to 18 credits in courses numbered 300 and above in linguistics and psychology.

A. LING 201/401, 402, 403, 409, 411;

B. PSYCH 100 Elementary Psychology;

C. PSYCH 240 Psychological Statistics;

D. PSYCH 241 Methods in Psychology;

E. Two of:

   1. PSYCH 330 Physiological Psychology,

   2. PSYCH 315 Cognitive Psychology,

   3. PSYCH 350 Child Behavior and Development;

F. One of:

   1. Ling 412 Language Processing and the Brain,

   2. PSYCH 318 Psychology of Language,

Senior Thesis Requirement: A written thesis must be completed and approved by a thesis committee consisting of at least one faculty member from the Linguistics Department and one from the Psychology Department. Up to six units of thesis credit (498 or 499) may be earned in either Linguistics or Psychology.

Linguistics and Russian Major Requirements

Successful completion of four semester courses in Russian: RUSS 101, 102, 201, 202 or equivalent. Thirty credits distributed between linguistics and Slavic languages, and including at least 18 credits earned in courses bearing Russian catalog numbers. The language courses taken as a prerequisite to the major may be counted toward these 18 credits, which are required for state certification, but not toward the major. Courses in the major normally include the following:

A. LING 201/401, 402, 403, 411, 414;

B. RUSS 301 Advanced Russian I;

C. RUSS 302 Advanced Russian II;

D. RUSS 560 Russian Phonetics;

E. RUSS 561 Structure of Russian;

F. RUSS 563 Contrastive Structures of Russian and English.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Two of the following must be chosen as 'cores': 201/401, 402, 403;

2. Three of the following must be chosen in addition to the 'cores': 312, 402, 403, 404, 405, 410, 411, 412, 413, 496, Independent Study.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 People and Their Language A relatively non-technical introduction to the study of human language, its structure and use. Emphasis on discovering some of the wealth of unconscious knowledge that every native speaker of a language has about its sound patterns, word structure, sentence structure and meanings. How language is acquired, how languages change over time.

201 Introduction to Linguistic Theory Introduction to linguistic theory and research methods. The syntax of English. Linguistic theory approaches grammar as an innate property of mind.

401 Introduction to Linguistic Theory Introduction to the theory of language structure; attention to transformational theories of syntax and generative grammar. Concentration on selected topics in syntax and phonology; attention to the wider implications of linguistic theory for the study of human mind and behavior. NOTE: Basically same material as 201 but more challenging.

402 Phonological Theory The character of sound patterning in language; the kinds of sounds that serve as elements of a linguistic pattern; the regularities found in the shape of words; the flow of speech, the rules that govern such patterning. Phonological structure is abstract and systematic, so that the theory of phonology contributes in essential ways to our understanding of the human language capacity. Skill at phonological analysis developed by working out problems of increasing complexity.

403 Introduction to Syntax Major issues in syntactic theory, from a relatively sophisticated viewpoint. Topics from: X-bar theory, form and functioning of transformations, grammatical relations and lexical rules, anaphora and control, problems of free word order, universals of grammar, relation between syntax and semantics. An emphasis on developing analytical and descriptive skill, through frequent written assignments. Prerequisite: 201/401.

404 Field Methods Prerequisite: 201/401.

405 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Survey of the goals, methods, and results of research into the history and prehistory of languages; attention to the theories of the neogrammarians, structuralists, and generativists. Focus on change, reconstruction, and variation; examples from the Indo-European language family. Prerequisite: 201 or 401.

409 Formal Foundations of Linguistic Theory Introduction to some basic mathematical concepts and techniques central to linguistic theory and related disciplines, including set theory, logic and formal systems, modern algebra, automata theory and model theory. No prior mathematics assumed. Not open to math majors. Prerequisite: 201/401/601.

410 Introduction to Semantics Survey of the aspects of linguistic meaning about which it seems possible to make reliable and systematic statements through sessions of traditional linguistic approaches and more recent approaches from transformational generative grammar, logic and ordinary language philosophy. Three main areas covered: word meaning, sentence meaning and utterance meaning: considerable attention to the function of contextual factors used in the understanding of language and to the relationship between form and meaning. Prerequisite: 201/401.

411 Introduction to Psycholinguistics How a child acquires language: aspects of a child's growing mental powers. Stresses the child's use of a systematic linguistic structure to produce creative sentences. The child's acquisition of language (primarily syntactic and semantic) from the one-word stage through complex utterances. Linguistic ability as inborn capacity. Recent discoveries in the area of complex syntax. Prerequisite: 101/201/401.

412 Language Processing and the Brain Introduction to psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics; emphasis on the technique and results of recent theoretical and experimental investigations of language. How people comprehend language; language production, language acquisition, the biological basis of language and the relation of human linguistic capacity to the structure of the human brain. Prerequisite: 101/201/401.

413 Sociolinguistics What the investigation of language tells us about society. Focus on nonstandard dialects. The extent to which variations in linguistic patterns depend on social context, sex, class, class consciousness. Important theoretical currents in sociolinguistics, including those inspired by Labov, Bernstein, Goffman, Sapir, and Whorf.

414 Introductory Phonetics for Linguists The rudiments of articulatory and acoustic phonetics, both practical and theoretical. Main topics: the basic anatomy of the speech organs, the basic speech-sound producing mechanisms and the acoustic correlates of

speech sounds. Corequisite: 402.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM

Linguistics explores the structure of language and its role in human affairs. Language can be approached in a variety of ways: as something young children learn, as the product of cultures and social groups, as the medium of literature and as the activity of the mind. Thus linguistics is a combination of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. Because of the techniques of analysis which it offers, it is equally valuable for literature and psychology, pre-legal and pre-medical studies, mathematics and anthropology, foreign languages and philosophy.

CONCENTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Students concentrating in linguistics must complete seven courses (21 credit hours):

1. An introductory course: 201 or 203 or Anth 281 (Structure of Human Language) or Anth 285 (Language and Culture).
2. A course on speech sounds: 230.
3. A course on grammar: 210.
4. The linguistics junior-year seminar: 300.
5. A sequence of three advanced courses: Students select three advanced courses in subjects of special interest.
6. Foreign Language: Linguistics students are required to achieve intermediate standing in a second language or in an artificial language (sign language, logic, computer languages).

Many of the courses satisfying Linguistics Program requirements are given by other departments. They deal with a variety of linguistic interests: ethnolinguistics, physiology of language, acoustic phonetics, creole language, composition theory, language history, literary stylistics, sociolinguistics, semiotics, philosophy of language, language development and disorder and comparative linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

201 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the modern study of language viewed as a crucial factor in understanding the human mind. The course provides the scientific tools needed to describe language. Recommended for all language-related specialties as well as for general education.

203 Language Across Time How language and language-change have been viewed across time; processes and patterns of linguistic change, linguistic reconstruction in the Indo-European family; the birth of modern linguistic theory.

210 Transformational Syntax This course trains the student in using the principles and methods developed since 1957 by Chomsky and his followers. Prerequisite: 201 or 203 or Anth 281 or 285.

230 Speech Sounds and Theory The way linguists analyze speech sounds: articulatory and acoustic phonetics, phonemes and phonological theory and research methods applied to the sound systems of languages.

260 Bilingualism The student investigates the political, cultural, sociological, educational and linguistic implications of multi-lingualism.

300 Linguistic Topics Prerequisite: 210.

351 Comparative History of Romance Languages A comparative study of the evolution of the Romance languages from Latin, with analysis of the most representative texts from each period and language. Particular emphasis is placed upon French, Italian and Spanish. (No knowledge of these languages is required.)

450 Comparative Linguistics An introduction to diachronic linguistic history of languages and historical grammar in general. Grouping of genetically related languages and comparison among them as methods for the reconstruction of older patterns in each group.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LETTERS, SCIENCES AND ARTS

Linguistics investigates all aspects of spoken and written human language. It is especially concerned with the general principles of language structure, with the structure and history of particular languages and groups of languages, with the role of language in human experience, and with the techniques employed in analyzing and describing language.

The general field of linguistics includes several sub-fields. Phonetics and phonology are especially concerned with the sounds of speech. Phonetics emphasizes the manner in which speech sounds are produced by the vocal organs and phonology deals with the way in which sounds are organized in languages. Syntax examines the way in which smaller units of language, such as words, are organized into larger units, such as phrases and sentences. Semantics seeks to understand how the forms of language are used to express meaning. Historical and comparative linguistics are concerned with the ways in which languages change through time, with the variations in language from place to place, and with the possible relationship among languages. Historical linguistics also includes the study of the history of specific languages and language groups, and the reconstruction of prehistoric languages.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The concentration (Major) in linguistics requires courses totaling at least 30 credit hours at the 300-level or higher, of which up to 6 credits may, with the approval of a concentration adviser, be cognate courses from another program or department. Foreign language courses will not, ordinarily, count as cognates, but courses about the structure or history of languages may do so.

Each concentrator will be required to take four courses that deal with areas central to linguistics:

1. One course in Phonology, ordinarily LIN 413.
2. One course in Syntax, ordinarily LIN 315.
3. One course in Linguistic Typology, ordinarily LIN 485.
4. One course in Semantics or Pragmatics

Beyond these four basic courses, each student should work with a concentration adviser in order to develop a program that meets his or her special interests. Among the possible foci that a concentration in linguistics allows are the following.

1. Linguistics and a Language Students who wish to combine linguistics with work in a particular language can take courses dealing with the history and structure of that language.

2. Individual, Society, and Language Students interested in language as related to society and the individual can combine the basic courses in linguistics with courses drawn from socio-, psycho- and anthropological linguistics.

3. Computational Linguistics A basic set of courses in linguistics can be combined with several courses in computer science.

4. The Linguistics of Texts and Discourse Students interested in applying the methods of linguistic analysis to natural spoken and written texts can combine the study of linguistics with the linguistic analysis of texts.

5. Linguistics and Language Learning Students can combine the basic set of linguistic courses with others that focus upon second language acquisition and with those that treat the acquisition of their first language by children that are offered by both the Program and the Psychology Department.

6. Linguistic Analysis Students who desire a more intensive concentration in the analysis of language can complete their concentration with more advanced courses in linguistics.

COURSES

112 Languages of the World

113 Language Logic and Argumentation

180 English for Foreign GSTAs

181 English for Foreign GSTAs II

210 Introduction to Linguistics

211 Introduction to Language

272/ANTH Language in Society

310 Language and Cognition

311 Language use in Human Affairs

312 Introduction to the Analysis of Sound

313 Language History

314 Discourse and Discipline

315 Introduction to Sentence Analysis

316 Discourse and Discipline

320 Microcomputer Linguistics

350 Child Language Acquisition

351 Second Language Acquisition

352 Child Bilingualism

353 Introduction to Psycholinguistics

354 Language and the Public Interest

360 ESL Theory, Methods, and Tests I Prerequisite: One introductory course in LIN.

361 ESL Theory, Methods, and Tests II Prerequisite: 360.

363 English Grammar for Applied Linguistics

365 ESL Materials Development

366 Observing Teaching and Learning of ESL

370 Language and Language Policy of the USSR

401 Grammatical Categories and Linguistic Analysis

406/ENG Modern English Grammar

409/ANTH 472 Language and Culture

410/ANTH 474 Nonstandard English

411 Introduction to Linguistics

412 Phonetics

413 Phonology

414 Semantics and Pragmatics

415 Syntax II Prerequisite: 315.

416 Field Methods in Linguistics Prerequisite: one course in phonology and one in syntax.

417/ANTH 476/GER 417 Principles and Methods of Historical Linguistics
Prerequisite: LIN 411.

418 Functionalism and Typology

419 Discourse Analysis

420 Microcomputer Linguistics Prerequisite: 411.

424 Child Second Language Learning

425 Introduction to Pidgins and Creoles

440 Linguistics and Language Teaching

442/ANTH 478 Introduction to Sociolinguistics Prerequisite: 411.

444 Linguistics and Language Teaching

447 Introduction to Psycholinguistics

451 Development of Language and Thought

454 Linguistics and Reading

459 Introduction to Psycholinguistics

463 English Grammar for Teachers of English as a Second Language

464 Semantics and Pragmatics for Applied Linguistics

471 English Syntax

472 Theory of Grammar

473/ANTH Ethnopoetics: Cross-Cultural Approaches to Verbal Art
Prerequisite: Two courses in ANTH, LIN or LIT.

477 History of Linguistics

480/GNE 430 Writing and Writing Systems Prerequisite: 411.

485 Linguistic Typology Prerequisite: 411.

486 American Indian Languages Prerequisite: One course on phonology and one in syntax.

492 Topics in Linguistics

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Linguistics is the science of human language and the principles governing its structure, acquisition, use, and change.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

3001 or 5001, 3301 or 5301, 3601 or 5601, 5201, 5302; twelve additional credits in 3xxx or 5xxx linguistics courses (no more than eight in one area, such as phonology or syntax); or 5002 and 16 additional credits in 3xxx or 5xxx linguistics courses. Related courses in other departments may be applied to the major with the approval of the director of undergraduate studies.

Three years college study in one foreign language, or two years in one and one in a second (requirement may be satisfied by examination); three credits in history and/or structure of one language studied.

At least seven of the linguistics courses counted toward the major must be taken A-F.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Four courses, including 3001 and two of the following: 3301, 3601, 5201.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1001 The Nature of Human Language Facts and theories concerning human language and their relevance to the study of human behavior.

1005 Language and Society The role of language in human social interaction; linguistics indicators of social status and attitudes; language and sex roles; linguistic ecology; language planning for multilingual communities; implications for educational and sex roles; linguistic ecology; language planning for multilingual communities; implications for educational and public policy.

3001 Introduction to Linguistics Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and historical-comparative linguistics; language learning and psychology of language; linguistic universals; language in society.

3101 Languages of the World Survey of language families of the world; classifying languages genetically and typologically; historical relationships among languages.

3111 Writing Systems and Decipherment The origin and history of writing. Types of writing systems. Alphabetic scripts and transliterations. Relationships between writing and speech. Codes and code breaking. Decipherment of ancient languages.

3301f Phonetics Physiology and acoustics of speech sounds; practice in production and perception.

3601 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Processes of language change in phonology, syntax and semantics; linguistic reconstruction; origin of language; language families; development of writing.

3711 Techniques for Language Self-Instruction Linguistic principles and techniques for acquiring command of a second language through individual study; concurrent study of a language through self-instruction.

3811 Language Loyalty and Bilingualism in Minnesota Linguistic ecology; maintenance and loss of immigrant and native languages in America; linguistic borrowing; foreign accents; types of bilingual behavior; research strategies; student research on bilingual communities in the Twin Cities and surrounding areas.

5001 Introduction to Linguistics For description, see 3001.

5002 Linguistic Analysis Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. Techniques for analyzing phonological, morphological and syntactic data from a variety of languages; discovering stating and justifying generalizations; comparison of diverse languages.

5003 Applied Phonetics Prerequisite: 5001. Primarily for teachers of English as a second language.

5006 Experimental Phonetics Prerequisite: 3301 or 5301. Physiological and instrumental studies of speech. Laboratory.

5011-5012-5013 Mathematical Linguistics The propositional and first-order predicate calculi; non-classical logics; set theory; axiomatics; algebra; grammar; automata theory.

5101 Language Types and Linguistic Universals Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. Comparison of languages and language types; cross-linguistic similarities and universals of language and their explanation.

5201w-5202s Introduction to Syntax Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. 5201: Principles of grammar construction and evaluation; syntactic phenomena in a variety of languages. 5202: Modern syntactic theory.

5206f Advanced Syntax Prerequisite: 5202, 5302. The nature of syntactic argumentation; validation and comparison of theories, models and analyses.

5211 Semantics Prerequisite: 5011, 5202. Linguistic analysis and explanation of synonymy, analyticity, presupposition and other meaning phenomena in natural language; alternative theories of meaning.

5212 Linguistic Pragmatics Prerequisite: 5002, 5201. Analysis and description of linguistic phenomena in relation to beliefs and intention of language users; speech act theory, conversational implicature, shared knowledge and presupposition, topic-comment structure, discourse coherence.

5301f Phonetics For description, see 3301.

5302w-5303s Introduction to Phonology Prerequisite: 3301 or 5301. 5302: Formulation and evaluation of phonological descriptions and examination of phonological processes in a variety of languages. 5303: The standard theory of generative phonology; comparison with alternative theories.

5304 Advanced Phonology

5401-5402 Computational Linguistics. Methods and issues in computer processing of natural language: LISP and Prolog programming languages. 5402: Implementation of natural language understanding systems in LISP and Prolog.

5503 Introduction to Applied Linguistics Prerequisite: 3001 or 3005 or 5001. The role of linguistics in neighboring disciplines: applications to practical fields such as lexicography, orthography, translation, language planning, reading, English and foreign language teaching, bilingual education, education of the deaf and correction of language disorders; computer applications; forensic applications.

5601 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. For description, see 3601.

5602, 5603 Language Change and Linguistic Reconstruction Prerequisite: 3601 or 5601, 5201, 5302. Phonological and syntactic change; internal and comparative approaches to linguistic reconstruction.

5605f-5606w Indo-European Linguistics Prerequisite: 3601 or 5601. Reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European phonology, morphology and syntax; principal developments in major Indo-European languages.

5691 History of Linguistics Prerequisite: 3601 or 5601, 5202, 5303. Objectives and methods of linguistic analysis from antiquity to present.

5701 Contrastive Linguistics Prerequisite: 5002 or 5201 and 5302, 5003. Comparison of related sets of data in different languages; implications for linguistic theory and foreign language learning.

5702 Second-Language Acquisition Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001, 5002 or 5201 and 5302, 5701. Empirical and theoretical studies of second-language acquisition and processing.

5705 Introduction to English as a Second Language Current issues in teaching English as a second language; grammatical, phonological and lexical systems of English; testing and evaluation; classroom applications to skills of listening, speaking, reading, writing; evaluation of instructional materials. Lectures and discussion sections.

5711-5712 Field Methods in Linguistics Prerequisite: 5202, 5303. Techniques for obtaining and analyzing linguistic data from unfamiliar languages through direct interaction with a native speaker.

5721 English as a Second Language: Methods Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. Linguistics applied to teaching English as a second language.

5722 English as a Second Language: Practicum Prerequisite: 5721. Observation and practice in teaching English as a second language.

5723 English as a Second Language: Materials Prerequisite: 5721, 5722. Application of linguistics to evaluation and preparation of materials for teaching English as a second language.

5731-5732 A Contrastive Approach to Modern English Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. Linguistic structures of standard English and contrastive analysis of these structures with those of another language, with implications for the learning of English as a second language.

5741-5742 Linguistic Description of Modern English Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001.

5801 Introduction to Language Learning Overview of first and second language learning.

5805 Psycholinguistics Prerequisite: 5002 or 5201 and 5302. Empirical and theoretical studies of language acquisition and processing.

5811 Introduction to Language Variation Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. Basic issues in language variation; regional determinants of variation, social determinants of variation, multilingual speakers and their societies, language planning.

5821 Sociolinguistics Prerequisite: 3001 or 5001. Social determinants of linguistic diversity, variability and change; linguistic behavior and social control; methods of community-based linguistic research.

5910 Seminar in Linguistics

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AT COLUMBIA
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is the study of human language as a dimension of human behavior. It seeks to understand and explain language in a clear and formal manner. Although specialists in this field commonly do know one or more foreign languages, such knowledge is complementary rather than essential

The major in linguistics, leading to the AB degree, offers students a liberal education and prepares them for post-graduate study in linguistics or a related field. Many professional opportunities in linguistics require an advanced degree or a second major. A student in linguistics develops verbal and analytical skills that are valuable in many different careers.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major requires at least 24 semester hours in linguistics courses numbered 100 or above, including the three core courses 371, 372 and 374 and one of the following: 120, 306, 308, 373, 383 or 393. No more than six hours of 350 may be included in the major.

COURSES

20 Introduction to Language Science

120 Languages of the World

308 Historical Linguistics

310/French 311 History of the French Language

312/Speech and Dramatic Art 312 Psychosocial Aspects of Speech

313/Classical Studies 311 History of the Greek and Latin Languages

314/Philosophy 314 Symbolic Logic

319/English 319 Structure of American English

320/English 320 History of the English Language

321/Speech Pathology/Audiology 210 Speech Science

322/English 322 Regional and Social Dialects of American English

323/English 323 Principles of Teaching English as A Second Language

335/Philosophy 335 Philosophy and Language

346/Anthropology 346 Language and Culture

350 Readings in Linguistics (arranged)

360/Spanish 360 Phonetics

361/Spanish 361 History of the Spanish Language

364/Philosophy 364 Analytical Philosophy

365/Russian 365 History of the Russian Language

366/Russian 366 Structure of the Russian Language

371 Introduction to General Linguistics (prerequisite for all other 300-level courses in Linguistic theory)

372 Techniques of Linguistic Analysis

373 Linguistic Phonetics

374 Issues in Linguistic Analysis

378/French 378 Structure of Modern French

379/Spanish 379 Structure of Modern Spanish

383 Studies in Linguistics (variable topics; may be repeated)

393 Field Methods in Linguistics

400 Problems in Linguistics (arranged)

411/Speech Pathology/Audiology 410 Acoustic Phonetics

412/Speech Pathology/Audiology 411 Physiological Phonetics

417/English 417 Studies in the English Language Regular Topics: The Language of Literature; the Acquisition of a Second Language

418/English 418 Introduction to Old English

428/Psychology 428 Studies in Psycholinguistics

446/Anthropology 446 Seminar in Anthropological Linguistics (may be repeated for different topics)

460/German 460 History of the German Language

461/German 461 Middle High German

483 Seminar (Variable topics; May be repeated)

490 Research in Linguistics (arranged)

492/Anthropology 492 Structure of a Language and Language Typology

493 Phonology (Prerequisite: 372 or 373; graduate standing)

494 Syntax (Prerequisite: 374; graduate standing)

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is the science that investigates the structure of languages and their dialects that are in use, or have been in use, throughout the world. Its goal is to investigate specific languages in order to construct a theory of language that will account for all human behavior. Because human language provides one nexus of human behavior, linguistics has implications for many other disciplines-anthropology, foreign languages, literature, philosophy, psychology, and sociology, just to name a few. Although the University offers no separate degree in linguistics, a student can earn a bachelor degree in anthropology, English, or foreign languages with major concentrations (Minor) in linguistics.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

A core curriculum in linguistics is required of all students electing individual majors with concentrations in linguistics:

LIN 301 Introduction to Linguistics

LIN 311 Generative Phonology

LIN 312 Generative Syntax

LIN 316 Historical Linguistics

LIN 450 Advanced Topics in Linguistics (6 credits)

Students interested in such degrees should examine the degree requirements in these departments and confer with both the advisers in the individual departments and the chair of the Linguistics Program.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

118 Introduction to Language A survey of the elements of language (structure, meaning, and sound) including language use in its social and cultural context.

195 Special Topics

198 Cooperative Education Internship

219 Phonetics Transcription (International Phonetic Alphabet) and standards of pronunciation and dialect.

250 English for Foreign Students: Intermediate

301 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the science of modern linguistics and to the nature of language.

302 Introduction to Linguistics: Part II Continuation of 301 with an emphasis on linguistic argumentation, linguistic terminology, and the format for presenting linguistic data.

311 Introduction to Generative Phonology An introduction to the principles of phonological analysis. Prerequisite: 301.

312 Introduction to Generative Syntax An introduction to the principles of syntactic analysis in a generative theory. Prerequisite: 301.

313 Introduction to Semantics An introduction to the principles of semantic analysis in a generative theory. Prerequisite: 301.

314 Social and Regional Dialectology An introduction to the principles of social and geographical dialect fieldwork and analysis. Prerequisite: 301.

315 Language and Culture Technical study of the relationships between grammar categories and world view. Prerequisite: 301.

316 Historical Linguistics The principles of internal reconstruction and the comparative method for reconstructing earlier stages of languages. Prerequisite: 301.

317 Linguistic Methods Phonemic, morphological and semantic analysis of an unwritten language, using a native informant. Prerequisite: 301.

318 Child Language Acquisition The development of speech and language: phonologic, prosodic, semantic, pragmatic, and morphosyntactic systems.

319 Bilingualism Topics include: language maintenance, planning, and interference; code switching and mixture; and bilingual education. Prerequisite: 301.

320 The Structure of Modern English Prerequisite: 301.

321 The History of the English Language

324 Teaching English as a Foreign Language Prerequisite: ENG 310 or 312.

331 History of the French Language Prerequisite: FRE 303.

335 Topics in Linguistic Structure of French Prerequisite: 301.

339 Applied French Linguistics Prerequisite: 301.

341 The History of the German Language Prerequisite: GER 311, 312, 313.

349 Applied German Linguistics Prerequisite: 301 or GER 302.

361 The History of the Spanish Language Prerequisite: SPAN 302.

369 Applied Spanish Linguistics Prerequisite: 301.

371 History of the Russian Language Prerequisite: RUSS 303.

380 Language and Society An examination of the ways language functions to fashion groups, situations, relationships and memberships in contemporary society. Prerequisite: SOC 101 and 15 credits in SOC.

395 Special Topics

398 Cooperative Education Internship

401 Introduction to Psycholinguistics The study of the interrelationships between linguistic message and characteristics of people who use and interpret those messages. Prerequisite: COMM 118.

410 Advanced Psycholinguistics Selected topics in Psycholinguistics research and theory. Emphasis on contribution of linguistic theory to the study of language behavior. Prerequisite: 318, 401.

415 Philosophy of Language Structure and functions of natural and ideal languages; the relations of language to thought and to reality.

420 North American Indian Linguistics Prerequisite: 301.

450 Studies in Linguistics

470 English for Foreign Students: Advanced

510 Seminar in Linguistics

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AT LAS VEGAS
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

The Linguistics Studies program offers an opportunity to study, analyze and describe the structure of contemporary languages, their development in the past, differences between their dialects, distribution of language families and linguistic types throughout the world.

A better understanding of the nature of language is important for every educated person, and the knowledge of linguistics is indispensible for teachers of English or foreign languages, anthropologists, philosophers, psychologists, librarians, students of literature, folklore and history, social workers, businessmen, hotel administrators and many other professionals.

MAJOR AND MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The Bachelor of Arts degree in Linguistic Studies requires a minimum of 36 credit hours, and the minor in Linguistic Studies requires 18 credit hours. These should include:

1. One three-credit introductory course in linguistics (students may choose among ANT 113, ENG 111 or FOL 311).
2. In addition to University requirements, a minimum of 6 credit hours in one or two foreign languages (equivalent knowledge may be approved by the student's adviser in waiver of this requirement).
3. With the approval of the student's adviser, the remaining hours may be chosen from the following list of courses. Majors are expected to take at least two courses from each group.

COURSES

GROUP 1

(Anthropology):

ANT 113 Anthropological Linguistics

ANT 370 Language and Culture

ANT 434 Legends, Myths and Customs: Folklore and Culture

ANT 436 Latin American Ethnohistory

ANT 471 Advanced Linguistics I

ANT 472 Advanced Linguistics II

ANT 491 Linguistics Colloquium

(Psychology):

PSY 417 Psycholinguistics

GROUP II

(English):

ENG 210 Introduction to Semantics

ENG 211 Linguistics

ENG 411 Advanced Linguistics

ENG 412 Principles of Modern Grammar

ENG 414 Development of American English

ENG 415 History of the English Language

ENG 416 Old English I

ENG 418 Linguistics Colloquium

ENG 420 Middle English Language and Literature

ENG 490 Seminar in Language and Cognition

(Philosophy):

PHI 103 Introduction to Formal Logic

PHI 421 Symbolic Logic

PHI 437 Philosophy of Language

PHI 456 Philosophy of Culture

GROUP III

(Foreign Languages):

FOL 311 Introduction to Linguistics

FOL 414 Introduction to Romance Languages

FOL 416 Comparative Linguistics: Languages of the World

FOL 499 Application of Linguistics to the Teaching of Languages

FRE 412 French Phonetics

GER 311 Introduction to German Linguistics

GER 412 German Phonetics

SPA 412 Spanish Phonetics

SPA 493 Spanish Language in the Americas

Students are expected to take two independent study courses with the approval of a member of the Linguistic Studies Committee.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AT RENO
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The linguistics major is administered through the English Department.

ENG 281, 311, 415 or 416, 385 (9 credits)

ENG 411 or 414, 413, 417, 451 (12 credits)

Additional courses to be selected from courses numbered 291, 292, 293, 316, and any course numbered 400 or above (11 credits).

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

ENG 281 (3 credits)

ENG or ANT 311, 316, 415, 416, FLL 455, or GER 455 (3 credits)

ENG 385 or 419 (3 credits)

ENG or ANT 411, 414, or ANT 305. (3 credits)

ENG 413, FLL 458, or GER 458 (3credits)

ENG 417 or 451.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ENG 281 Introduction to Language Nature and function of language, including an introduction to the linguistic subsystems of modern English and the development of the English language.

ANT 305 Anthropological Linguistics Distribution of languages of the world. Descriptive techniques and theoretical concepts in linguistics; their application to specific problems in anthropology. Prerequisite: ANT 101.

ENG/ANT 311 Applied Linguistics Modern approaches to language and their applications, designed for those in other disciplines, as well as English. Prerequisite: ENG 281 or 282.

ENG 385 Descriptive Grammar Prerequisite: ENG 281.

ANT 405 Anthropological Linguistics Prerequisite: 101.

ENG/ANT 411 Linguistics Studies in general linguistics. Prerequisite: ENG 281 or 282.

ENG/ANT 413 History of the Language Prerequisite: ENG 281.

ENG/ANT 414 Historical Linguistics General principles of historical and comparative linguistics. Theories of language origin, methods of classifying language, processes of language change, techniques of reconstructing older forms of languages. Prerequisite: ENG 281.

ENG/ANT 415 Phonemics and Comparative Phonetics Phonetic phenomena that occur in languages of the world. Phoneme concept as applied to the analysis of speech sounds. Prerequisite: ENG 281 or SPA 259.

ENG/ANT 416 Linguistic Field Methods

ENG 417 Old English Prerequisite: ENG 281.

ENG 418 Beowulf Prerequisite: ENG 417 or equivalent.

ANT 420 American Indian Languages Prerequisite: ANT 316.

ANT 429 Language and Culture Nature of language in light of anthropological research, diversity of the world's languages, relation of language to social organization and world view. Prerequisite: ANT 101.

ENG 436 Theories of Second Language Acquisition Survey of major theories of second language acquisition and their potential applications to language teaching. Prerequisite: ENG 281, 385.

FLL/ROMANCE 455 Applied Romance Linguistics Prerequisite: FRE or SPA 306.

FLL/ANT/BASQ 455 Introduction to Basque Linguistics Prerequisite: ANT 305 or ENG 281.

FLL/GER 455 Applied German Linguistics Prerequisite: GER 306.

FLL/ROMANCE 458 History of the Romance Languages Prerequisite: FRE or SPA 306.

FLL/GER 458 Introduction to the History of the German Language Prerequisite: GER 306.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ARTS

Linguistics is one of the most unusual subjects in the university curriculum. It is a broad-based field, ranging from abstract mathematical and philosophical theory, to the relationship of the behavioral sciences to language, to simple, fun-and-games word play.

Linguistics is an interdepartmental program within the Faculty of Arts. The Linguistics Program combines courses in the traditional areas of linguistics and in more specialized and related disciplines. It is administered by a committee drawn from the departments involved in the program.

The Linguistics double major gives students an opportunity to pursue an interesting and practical program. From a practical side linguistics can provide a theoretical basis for the treatment of language disorders such as aphasia or reading problems, for the planning of "language arts" programs in the schools, the fight against illiteracy in many nations of the world, bilingualism and the learning of foreign languages. Philosophical interests have also spurred language study, because from earliest times language has been considered a mirror of the mind.

With the addition of only a few courses to their major in Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology, History, Philosophy, French, German, Russian, English, Classics, Mathematics or Computer Science (to name some of the relevant related disciplines) students will be able to qualify for a double major in Linguistics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics is offered as part of a Double Major in conjunction with a Major program offered by another department in the Arts Faculty.

The three components of the Double Major are:

1. The three required courses in Linguistics: ANTH 2401, 3411 and 3422.

2. At least 15 but not more than 27 additional credit hours from the courses listed as groups A and B below (with not more than 6 credits from Group B), or from other courses approved by the Director of Linguistics Studies.

3. The courses chosen to fulfill prerequisites or major requirements must be completed with a mark of C or better, and cannot count towards the other subject of the Double Majors Program.

REQUIRED COURSES

ANTH 2401 Introduction to Language Examination of what language is and how its structure may be analyzed; theories of language origin; phonology and morphology.

ANTH 3411 Phonetics and Phonemics A detailed study of the production of speech sounds, their acoustic properties, transcription, and the analysis of speech sounds as a system.

ANTH 3422 Morphology and Syntax A detailed study of word construction and the structuring of words into sentences.

COURSES

GROUP A

ANTH 3412 Language and Culture

ENGL 3030 Linguistic Introduction to Canadian English

FREN 3220 Comparative Structure and Lexicology

FREN 3412 Introductory French Linguistics

FREN 3414 Sociolinguistics of French

FREN 4220 Theory and Practice of Translation

GER 3033 Introduction to Linguistics

GER 4023 Seminar III: Linguistics

GROUP B

ANTH 3431 Nonverbal Communication: Interdisciplinary Theory and Methodology

CLAS 2103 Vocabulary Building: Greek and Latin Elements in English

CS 4613 Programming Languages

ENGL 3020 History of Canadian English

ENGL 3053 Introduction to Anglo-Saxon

FREN 3034 Advanced Oral French I

FREN 3054 French Composition I

FREN 3241 Phonetics

FREN 4034 Advanced Oral French II

FREN 4054 French Composition II

GER 3011 Modern German Usage I

GER 3022 Modern German Usage II

GER 4013 Advanced German Usage

PHIL 3010 Linguistic Philosophy

PHIL 3060 Linguistic Moral Philosophy

PSYC 3012 Nonverbal Communication

PSYC 3212 Language Development

SOCI 3223 Language and Society

SPAN 3203 Advanced Spanish I: Advanced Grammar

SPAN 3204 Advanced Spanish II: Conversation and Composition

SPAN 4203 Colloquial Spanish I: Grammar and Composition

SPAN 4202 Colloquial Spanish II: Translation and Conversation

LATIN or GREEK - Courses at any level

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Linguistics is the study of one of the most important characteristics of human beings: language. It includes the study of language history and dialects, the acquisition of language in children and adults, the structure and sound systems of English and other languages, speech physiology, neurology and linguistic universals. It cuts across the boundaries between the sciences and the humanities. Studying linguistics is an excellent way of learning scientific methodology and developing analytical skills, as its data -- spoken and written language -- is easily observed around us. It is also an excellent way of learning about culture, society and languages spoken all over the world. In short, it is a truly interdisciplinary major, having connections with and applications to psychology, philosophy, biology, computer science, sociology, anthropology, literature and communication disorders.

The linguistics major is an excellent liberal arts major or preprofessional major for law, clergy, government service, jobs in business which require language skills and other fields. Opportunities for Linguistics majors include jobs teaching English as a second language in the US, abroad or as a member of the Peace Corps, (with a dual major in a foreign language) jobs in teaching, government or industry (with a dual major or minor in computer science) in industry.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. 505, either 506 or Eng 752, 794, 793;
2. The equivalent of two years study of one foreign language;
3. Either the equivalent of one year's study of a second foreign language from a different family or subfamily, or Psyc 712, Phil 745;
4. Four elective courses.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The linguistics minor consists of any five linguistics courses approved by the coordinator of the linguistics program.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

505/Engl 505 Introduction to Linguistics An overview of the study of language: animal communication vs. human language, universal properties of human language, Chomsky's innateness hypothesis, language acquisition in children, dialects and language variation, language change. Includes an introduction to modern grammar (phonology, syntax and semantics) and to scientific linguistic methodology.

506/Clas 506 Introduction to Comparative and Historical Linguistics Major language families (primarily Indo-European) and the relationships among languages within a family. Diachronic studies; methods of writing; linguistic change; glottochronology; etymological studies.

790/Engl 790 Special Topics in Linguistic Theory

793/Engl 793 Phonetics and Phonology The sound system of English and of other languages as viewed from the standpoint of modern linguistic theory. Prerequisite: a basic course.

794/Engl 794 Syntax and Semantic Theory The relationship of grammar and meaning as viewed from the standpoint of modern linguistic theory. Prerequisite: a basic course.

Fre 791 Methods of Foreign Language Teaching Also Spanish, German, Latin , and Russian 791.

Anth 795 Anthropological Linguistics (Ind. Study)

Clas 411-2 Hittite

Clas 595-6 H, Sanskrit

Comm 522 The Acquisition of Language

Comp Sci 760 Semantic Issues in Natural Language Processing

Comp Sci 762 Introduction to Natural Language Processing

Engl 715 Applied Linguistics: Teaching English as a Second Language

Engl 716 Problems in Applied Linguistics

Engl 718 English Linguistics An introduction to linguistics for students of literature.

Engl 752 History of the English Language

Engl 778 Brain and Language An introduction to neurolinguistics, a study of how language is related to the structure of the brain.

Engl 779 Linguistic Field Methods

Psyc 511 Introduction to Perception, Language, and Thought

Psyc 712 Psychology of Language

Phil 550 Symbolic Logic

Phil 618 Recent Anglo-American Philosophy

Phil 650 Logic: Scope and Limits

Phil 745 Philosophy of Language

Russ 734 History and Development of the Russian Language

Sociol 797F Sociolinguistics

Span 601 Spanish Phonetics

Span 733 History of the Spanish Language

Span 790 Grammatical Structure of Spanish

ThCo 572 Language and Behavior (Theater and Communication)

ThCo 783 Theories of Language (Theater and Communication)

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Department of Linguistics offers a B.A. major and minor in Linguistics in the College of Arts and Sciences and contributes to linguistics-related degree programs in other departments and colleges. The Department offers a range of courses in the core areas of phonetics, phonology, syntax, and semantics as well as in the interdisciplinary fields of applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Heavy emphasis is placed upon the role of language in culture and society, particularly in the Southwest, and upon the educational applications of the language sciences.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The B.A. Major in Linguistics requires a minimum of 36 hours numbered above 200 (24 in required courses, 12 in approved electives) and four semesters of a foreign language or the equivalent. Required courses are: LIN 292L, 303, 317, 318, 351, 367 or 362, 417, 418. The 12 hours in approved electives may be selected from courses in linguistics or from the following courses (others may be approved by the Department): COM DS 460, CIMTE 430, 442, 481; ENG 427; FRE 405, 440; GER 405, 445; NAVAJO 401; SPAN 340, 341, 441, 443, 544; PHIL 352, 356, 357, 445; SP COM 323, 325, 350, 423, 523. LIN 470 is strongly recommended for those planning to pursue graduate study in linguistics.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor requires at least 21 hours of linguistic courses numbered above 200: 292L, 303, 317, 318, and 9 additional hours selected from the requirements or approved electives for the major.

MAJOR OR MINOR IN THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

For the composite major in communication arts, the program leading to certification in TESOL, and teaching of reading in the secondary school, and composite minor in bilingual education, the course information is available through the "Department of Curriculum and Instruction in Multicultural Teacher Education" in the College of Education.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to the Study of Language Broad overview of the nature of language: language structure, biology of language, language learning, language thought, bilingualism, social and regional variation.

110 Language, Culture, and Humankind Fundamentals of anthropological linguistics. Biological, structural, psychological, and social nature of language.

127 Workshop in Practical Linguistics

292L Introduction to Linguistic Analysis Basic concepts and technical vocabulary of language as a structured system: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics.

303 English Phonetics

317 Phonological Analysis Phonetic principles and phonological theory, descriptive analysis of phonological systems, transcriptional practice and problems from selected languages. Prerequisite: 292L.

318 Grammatical Analysis Principles of morphological and syntactic analysis and the theory of grammar, descriptive analysis of grammatical structures. Prerequisite: 292L.

351 Language and Society Cross-cultural view of speech varieties as they reflect social organization. Topics include: social dialects, language contact, language attitudes, language policy and planning. Prerequisite: an introductory LIN course.

353 Bilingual Education: History and Theory Prerequisite: an introductory LIN course.

359 Language and Culture

362 Language Testing Prerequisite: an introductory LIN course.

367 Psychology of Language Theoretical and methodological issues in psycholinguistics, including comprehension, speech perception and production, language acquisition, bilingualism, brain and language, reading. Prerequisite: 292L or PSYCH 101 or 102.

405 North American Indian Languages

410 Topics in Anthropological Linguistics

413 Linguistic Field Methods

417 Phonological Theory Survey of problems in theoretical phonology with emphasis on generative phonology, formalization of rules, and universals. Prerequisite: 317.

418 Grammatical Theory Survey of theoretical grammar including cognitive approaches. Prerequisite: 318.

430 Development of Speech Language Normal developmental sequence of language development and communication behavior from birth to seven years. Specific areas of speech production, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and metalinguistics.

440 Introduction to Linguistics Broad overview of the field of linguistics; principles and practices of linguistic analysis, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and educational linguistics.

441 English Grammar

446 Introduction to Comparative Linguistics Theories and methods of comparative and historical linguistics, emphasizing change in English, Indo-European, and Native American languages. Prerequisite: 317.

452 Sociolinguistic Variation Linguistic variability in relation to social status and situational context; attitudinal correlates of language stratification and sociolinguistic change in progress. Prerequisite: 351.

453 Societal Bilingualism Differential use of languages in multilingual societies; attitudinal correlates of use. Prerequisite: 351.

470 History of Linguistics Survey of methods and assumptions in the scientific study of language from antiquity to present. Prerequisite: 317, 318.

475 Comparative Romance Phonology Historical study of the sound changes from Latin into the ten Romance languages.

480 Second-Language PedagogySurvey of current theoretical and practical issues in second and foreign language instruction. Relationship of second to first language-learning.

482 Teaching English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 292L or 440.

COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

ANTHROPOLOGY

ANT 346 Ethnography of Communication

ANT 352 Verbal Art

COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

COM DS 302 Introduction to Communication Disorders

COM DS 320 Acoustics and Perception of Speech

COM DS 350 Anatomy and Physiology of Speech and Hearing

COM DS 432 Assessment and Intervention in Language

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION IN MULTICULTURAL TEACHER EDUCATION

CIMTE 436 Teaching of English

CIMTE 439 Diagnosis and Prescription in Elementary School Reading

CIMTE 442 Teaching of Reading

ENGLISH

ENG 445 History of the English Language

ENG 449 Old English

MODERN AND CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

SPAN 340 Spanish Phonology

SPAN 443 Spanish Morphology

PHILOSOPHY

PHIL 445 Philosophy of Language

SPEECH COMMUNICATIONS

SP COM 323 Nonverbal Communication

SP COM 325 Intercultural Communication

SP COM 423 Advanced Nonverbal Communication

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL
LINGUISTICS CURRICULUM (=PROGRAM)
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Courses in Linguistics are intended to open up systematic perspectives on the nature of human language; this is accomplished by means of detailed studies of language structure and language change, the sound system of language and the syntactic system of language.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Students intending to major in linguistics are urged to satisfy both the foreign language and mathematical science requirements of the General College, with the following specifications:

1. Students choosing to satisfy the requirement by taking a language other than the one used to meet the entrance requirements are strongly encouraged to satisfy the General College foreign language requirement with a non-Indo-European language.

2. The basic requirement in Mathematical Science should be met by a selection from the following: PHIL 21, COMP 14, MATH 21, STAT 11.

Majors are required to take the introductory series LING 60, 61 and 62, plus 83 and at least three additional linguistics courses numbered 50-199, excluding 100.

Students majoring in linguistics are expected to complete at least through level four of a foreign language and are encouraged to study more than one language.

Students majoring in linguistics may either concentrate entirely in linguistics, following an approved program of linguistics courses beyond those listed above, or they may elect to pursue a program of study which combines the courses above with an approved sequence of courses in a field related to linguistics. Suggested second-field options are: linguistic anthropology, computer processing of language data, psychology of language, philosophy of language, sociology of language, study of a particular language or language family, applied linguistics. The second-field option will be planned in consultation with the student's adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

9 Freshman Seminar

30 Introduction to Language A survey of the many aspects of human language, including the history of language, similarities and differences among languages, language and culture, dialects, writing systems, child language acquisition, animal languages, and the use of computers in analyzing languages. Linguistic methods used to describe and relate languages.

60 Sound Patterns in Language Introduction to the analysis and description of phonological systems. Includes some preliminary training in phonetics.

61 Introduction to Transformational Grammar

62 Linguistics Variation and Language Change

83 Linguistic Structuralism: Sources and Influences Linguistic structuralism as a background for modern theories of language.

100/ANTH 179 Introduction to General Linguistics An introduction to the scientific study of language. The nature of language structure. How languages are alike and how they differ.

101/ANTH 181 Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics Emphasis upon the Indo-European family.

102 Approaches to Teaching English as a Foreign Language

116x English for Foreign Students

104/PHIL 101 Symbolic Logic

105/CPSC 120 Computer Organization

106/GREE 106 Greek Dialects

110/PHIL 110 Philosophy of Language

115 Topics in Linguistics

120/ANTH 180 Linguistic Phonetics

123/ANTH 183 Phonological Analysis Prerequisite: 120.

124 Phonology II Prerequisite: 123.

127 Morphology Crosslinguistic investigation of internal word structure: inflection and derivation, word formation rules vs. affixation, autosegmental morphology, and the interaction of morphology with phonology and syntax.

130/ANTH 190 Introduction to Grammar I Methods and theory of grammatical analysis within the transformational generative framework. Special emphasis on analyzing syntactic and semantic structures of English. Prerequisite: 100.

133 Introduction to Grammar II Prerequisite: 130

135 Prague School Structuralism Discussion of selected works by Trubetzkoj, Jakobson, Mathesius and other scholars associated with the Prague Linguistic Circle.

137 Semantics Semantics as part of linguistic theory: Montague grammar and compositional semantics, and explanatory universals in semantic theory.

140 Mathematical Linguistics Introduction to topics in logic, set theory and modern algebra with emphasis on linguistic application. Automata theory and the formal theory of grammar with special reference to transformational grammars.

142 Indo-European Culture and Society Survey of nonmaterial aspects of Indo-European society recoverable by linguistic reconstruction.

145 Language and Mind Relationship among linguistics, artificial intelligence, neurobiology, cognitive psychology, and the philosophies of mind, language, and science.

150 Introduction to Indo-European: Phonology A survey of the phonological systems of the major Indo-European languages and their development from Proto-Indo-European.

151 Introduction to Indo-European: Morphology Prerequisite: 150

162 The Structure of Chinese Introductory linguistics description of Modern Mandarin Chinese. Knowledge of Chinese not assumed.

170 Sociolinguistics

183 History and Philosophy of Linguistics

184/ANTH 184 Language and Culture

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM

The linguistics major is an interdisciplinary program. It utilizes the faculties of the Departments of Anthropology, Communication, English, Modern Languages and Literatures, Philosophy and Psychology. The objectives of this program are to offer students a broad, balanced foundation for the scientific study of language. The program will provide the first stages of preparation for a career in linguistics and will enrich the training for careers in language arts, language teaching, communication, communication disorders, journalism, law, computer science and child development

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The undergraduate major requires twenty-four semester hours including Anthropology or Modern Languages and Literatures 1613, Anthropology 2303, Communication or Anthropology 1313, Anthropology 3053 or Summer Institute of Linguistics 3115, Anthropology 4353 or Summer Institute of Linguistics 3125, Anthropology 4313 and one course each in advanced phonology and advanced grammatical analysis.

In addition, linguistics majors must complete two years of course work in one foreign language and one year of course work in a second foreign language. One of these two languages must be non-Indo-European (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew).

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Students majoring in other subjects may complete a minor in linguistics. The requirements are Anthropology 1613 or 2303, Communication or Anthropology 1313, Anthropology 3053 and 4353, and one of the following: Anthropology 4313, 4550, English 4133, 4143 or German 5003.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Anthropology

2303 General Linguistics Humanistic and formal study of natural languages: how they are similar to and different from one another in their use of speech sounds, logical structures and mechanisms that integrate events, objects and speakers in spatio-temporal contexts. The relationship between language and culture; language acquisition and language change.

4313 Techniques of Historical Linguistics Prerequisite: 3053. Brief survey of the development of historical linguistics; the comparative methods; internal reconstruction; types of linguistic change; relationships between linguistic and cultural change; new developments in the field of historical linguistics.

4353 Grammar: Morphology and Syntax Prerequisite: 3053. Survey of the various grammatical devices used for constructing words, phrases, clauses and larger discourse units, for placing shared information in time, space and other contextual dimensions, for facilitating communication through the backgrounding and foregrounding of old and new information. Description and analysis of non-Indo-European language materials.

4550 Linguistic Structures of North America Prerequisite: 2303. An examination of the structure of a number of native American languages which is intended to provide the major in linguistics or anthropology with a detailed knowledge of several important Indian tongues.

SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

The Summer Institute of Linguistics in cooperation with the Wycliffe Bible Translators, gives instruction in courses of value to anthropologists, instructors in foreign languages, linguistic analysts, and more specifically, to those persons who expect to work in areas where the languages have not been reduced to writing. Residence credit may be granted to students in the institute and to students regularly enrolled in the University in the courses approved for offering.

3112 Articulatory Phonetics Theory of formation of sound types; drill in recognizing, recording and reproducing these sounds. Practice with actual languages. Laboratory section drills.

3113 Beginning Phonology Background theory of sound systems of languages; procedures for determining such systems, including tone analysis. Methods for developing practical orthographies.

3125 Beginning Grammatical Analysis Analytical techniques for the investigation of the grammatical structure of language -- largely preliterate languages; morphemics; word structure; grammatical and situation role in the clause; sentence structure; discourse structure; extensive exercises in language analysis; field problem practicing analysis, usually on some Indian language of Oklahoma.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

1613/Anthropology 1613 Introduction to the Languages of the World A survey of languages and language families of the world, where they are spoken and by whom. A comparison of different languages to illustrate various ways in which meaning can be expressed; language and history; choosing a standard language; language universals; whistle languages; drum language.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The program offers instruction about the nature of human language, the structural variety of individual languages, and the methodology of conducting a linguistic investigation. The primary aim of linguistics as a science is to study the use and organization of human language in coding and communicating knowledge. Although linguists may study specific facts of many languages, they do so to gain insight into the properties and processes common to all languages. Such common features may in turn reflect universals of human cognitive, cultural, and social organization.

The baccalaureate degree in linguistics provides a solid foundation for further graduate studies in linguistics, philosophy, psychology, anthropology, sociology, computer-science, education, literature and languages, speech pathology, journalism, or communication.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Two years of one foreign language and one year of another.
2. The following required courses in linguistics:
    a. Introduction to Linguistics
    b. Language of the World
    c. Phonetics
    d. Introduction to Phonology
    e. Syntax and Semantics I
    f. Syntax and Semantics II
    g. Historical and Comparative Linguistics
    h. Sociolinguistics
3. At least 12 additional credit hours selected either from linguistics courses in other departments listed as relevant to linguistics. At least 6 of these elective credits must be upper-division credits, including at least one undergraduate proseminar(407).
4. All courses applicable toward the major in linguistics must be taken on a pass-differentiated basis (letter grade). A grade D or lower cannot count toward the major.

5. The study program of linguistics undergraduate majors must be approved by the departmental undergraduate adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

150 Structure of English Words

199 Special Studies

290 Introduction to Linguistics General introduction to the study of human language and to linguistics as a scientific and humanistic discipline. Universals of human language structure, function and use. The relation of linguistics to the humanities and the sciences.

295 Language, Culture, and Society Introduction to the ways in which language reflects culture, and in turn determines cultural world-view.

311 Languages of the World Prerequisite: 290 or 421. A survey of the variability and distribution of the languages of the world in terms of linguistic typology, genetic relationships, and geographic location.

401 Research

405 Reading and Conference

407 ProSeminar Detailed examination of specific topics and issues in linguistics, including but not limited to the following: history of linguistics, language contact, morphology, discourse pragmatics, conversational analysis, acoustic phonetics, psycholinguistics, language acquisition, applied linguistics. Prerequisite: 451, 452.

411 Phonetics Study and classification of human speech sounds according to articulatory features (articulatory phonetics) and perceptual properties (acoustic phonetics). Prerequisite: 290.

421 Elements of Linguistics Intended primarily for non-majors. The basic elements of language structure, function and use, including basic concepts of the lexicon, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and language change.

426 Analysis of Language Structures Prerequisite: 450, 452. The structure of individual languages, language sub-families or families.

444 Second-Language Acquisition and Language Teaching Prerequisite: 290 or 421, 450, 451.

445 Second-Language Teaching Methods Prerequisite: 444.

450 Introduction to Phonology Study of sound systems in language. Interaction of sounds in context (assimilation and dissimilation rules). Phonemic contrasts, allophonic variation, and complementary distribution in relation to lexical coding of words, sound production, and sound perception. Prerequisite: 411.

451 Syntax and Semantics I The place of syntax in grammar and its interaction with the lexicon, semantics, and discourse-pragmatics. Prerequisite: 290 or 421.

452 Syntax and Semantics II Complex syntactic structure and their discourse function; embedded coordinate and subordinate clauses; nondeclarative speech acts. Prerequisite: 451.

460 Historical and Comparative Linguistics Introduction to the principles of language change and the methods of comparative and internal reconstruction. Prerequisite: 450, 451.

470 Empirical Methods in Linguistics Introduction to empirical, quantified methods of data collection and analysis; surveys, questionnaires, experimental design and elicitation, statistical evaluation of results; data primarily derived from, but not limited to, discourse, conversation, psycholinguistics, first and second language acquisition, speech pathology, speech and writing deficiencies. Prerequisite: 450, 451, 452.

490 Sociolinguistics Language in relation to social and interpersonal interaction.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS

Linguistics is the discipline which explores the structure of language and its role in human affairs. Language can be thought of in a variety of ways: as something children learn, as the product of cultures and social groups, as the medium of literature, as a window on the mind. Nothing characterizes the nature of mankind more than its ability to use language.

There are many advantages in studying linguistics. First, it is an essential part of a liberal education. It is also valuable as basic training for persons interested in teaching English, French or other languages. It is useful for translators, for work in special education or in areas of rehabilitative medicine such as audiology or speech therapy. Those interested in work with native peoples or immigrant groups in our society, or in aspects of mathematics and computer science, can also benefit from background training in linguistics. Philosophy, psychology and anthropology have all been strongly influenced by recent linguistic theory.

The Department of Linguistics offers a wide variety of courses, many without prerequisite, in the aforementioned areas. Students may combine linguistics with other disciplines or pursue full concentration (concentration = major) or honors programs.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. LIN 1101, 2100, 2110, 2120, 3115 (15 credits).
2. LIN 2125 or 3130 (3 credits).
3. One half-course (3 credits) in Sociolinguistics or Psycholinguistics chosen from: LIN 3122, 3140, 3141, 3143, 3151 or 3154.
4. Two and a half other LIN courses (15 credits) chosen in consultation with the Department.

The Department of Linguistics, in accordance with the general policies of the University of Ottawa, strongly encourages its students to become familiar with the two official languages of Canada. As a consequence, certain courses in the Department are taught interchangeably in English or French, and students may expect to do course work and /or readings in both languages. However, students may do their assignments and examinations, and may participate in class, in the language of their choice. Also, parallel courses are taught in French.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1100 Introduction to the Study of Language Introduction th the study of language, that is, of what is common to all human speakers no matter what specific language they speak. The nature and structure of language.

1101 Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to the theory and methods of linguistics: phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics and the lexicon.

2103 Descriptive Grammar of Modern English

2120 Phonetics Writing systems; speech physiology and articulation; segmental classifications; segmental and suprasegmental phenomena; phonetic transcription.

2124 Phonetics Applied to Second Language Teaching

2140 Sociology of Language Language viewed from the perspective of social structures and functions. Styles and levels of language in relation to their social uses.

2921 Structure of English and French Words

2930 Linguistics for Translators An introduction to basic concepts of linguistics required for the study of differential lexicology, contrastive grammar, and theory of translation.

2100 Phonology The nature and goals of phonological theory. Distinctive features. Levels of representation. Phonological processes and rules. Prerequisite: 1101.

2110 Syntax Introduction to current syntactic theory. Theoretical bases of generative grammar. Deep and surface structures. Prerequisite: 1101.

2125 Morphology Nature and goals of morphological theory. Word structure. The place of morphology in grammar. Inflection and derivation. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and 2110.

2131 Varieties of English Prerequisite: 1101.

2160 Linguistics Applied to Teaching English as a Second Language Prerequisite: 1101.

2912 Descriptive and Contrastive Grammar of English and French Prerequisite: 1101 or 1501.

2952 Second Language Testing Principles of evaluation of second language proficiency. Prerequisite : 1101.

3101 English Phonology Prerequisite: 2100.

3111 English Syntax Prerequisite: 2110.

3115 Semantics I Introduction to lexical semantics and the interpretation of sentences. Sense, reference and truth conditions. Links between syntax and semantics. Prerequisite: 2110.

3116 Semantics II Further discussion of topics examined in 3115. Prerequisite: 3115.

3118 Formal Foundations of Linguistics Set theory; its applications to phonology and semantics. Symbolic logic, propositional calculus. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2110.

3121 Phonetics II Issues in theoretical, descriptive or applied phonetics. Prerequisite: 2120.

3122 Experimental Phonetics I: Speech Science Acoustic theory; acoustics, physiology and production of speech. Anatomy and physiology of hearing. Prerequisite: 2120.

3123 Experimental Phonetics II Laboratory exercises and seminars in speech analysis. Prerequisite: 3122.

3126 Lexicology and Lexicography Lexical structures and processes of lexical creation in the light of current linguistic theory. Prerequisite: 1101.

3130 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Language change; comparative and internal reconstruction as methods of investigating earlier stages of language development. Prerequisite: 2100 or 2110.

3132 History of English Prerequisite or Corequisite: 3130.

3135 Germanic Linguistics Prerequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3136 Romance Linguistics Prerequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3137 Comparative Indo-European Linguistics Historical and comparative survey of the development and relationships of the Indo-European family of languages. Prerequisite: 3130.

3140 Sociolinguistics Aspects of linguistic theory in the light of social structures and language functions. Topics include: variation, language change and discourse structure. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3141 Dialectology Theory of language variation and change. Compilation of dialect atlases, standard and non-standard varieties of language. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3142 Urban Dialectology I Analysis of language and social behavior on the basis of natural data gathered in the speech community. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 or 2110.

3143 Urban Dialectology II Introduction to quantitative methods, within the framework of variation theory, for the empirical study of linguistic variation, of class and ethnic stratification, age and sex, and discourse analysis. Prerequisite: 2100 or 2110.

3145 Bilingualism Aspects of first and second language use including language contact phenomena, social and sociopsychological factors underlying bilingualism. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3150 Psycholinguistics Performance models in psychology and linguistics. Current research in information processing. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3151 First Language Acquisition Conceptual and methodological framework for the study of child language. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3154 Second Language Acquisition Theories of second language acquisition. Topics include: context of learning, adult versus child learners. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and

3155 Language Pathology and Neurolinguistics Neuroanatomical organization associated with language functioning. Prerequisite or Corequisite: 2100 and 2110. 2110.

3156 Speech Disorders Survey of clinical disorders of speech related to articulation, voice, fluency, and the perceptual hearing mechanism. Prerequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3170 History of Linguistics Historical overview of linguistic theory in Europe and north America. Prerequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3391 Linguistics and Philosophy Current controversies of common interest in syntax, semantics and pragmatics of natural language. Prerequisite: 2100 and 2110.

3906 Field Methods Prerequisite: 2100 and 2110.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The major in linguistics is intended to acquaint the student with the methods and findings of the scientific study of language as a preparation for graduate training in this field or for work in related areas. Linguistic training is widely recognized as relevant to work in anthropology, philosophy, psychology, and language and literature, as well as to careers in education, computer science, law, etc.

The department offers both a major and, to exceptionally able students, an accelerated program which can lead to both bachelor's and mater's degrees at the end of the fourth year.

MAJOR REQUIREMENT

1. All students in the major program are required to take 10 course units in linguistics distributed over at least three of the six different areas offered by the department: structural and descriptive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, phonetics, historical and comparative linguistics, syntax/semantics.

2. All students will also take 4 course units from the following areas (with the approval of the undergraduate chairman): foreign language (not literature) courses other than those used to satisfy the foreign language requirement, courses in formal logic (Philosophy 5-6, Computer Science 581), formal grammars (Computer Science 350, 351), abstract algebra (Computer Science 250, 578), or in other formal systems.

ACCELERATED BA/MA PROGRAM

One program, leading to an M.A. in linguistics at the end of the senior year, consists of the major program and, in addition, at least 2 course units of seminars in linguistics (number 600 or higher) and 6 course units of other linguistics or listed major-related courses chosen in consultation with the major adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

10 Fundamentals of the Grammar of Standard English

101 Introduction to Language The study of language and its structure: language and the mind; transformational-generative grammar; formal semantics.

102 Introduction to Language II The study of language and its structure: language origins; phonetics and phonology; morphology and the semantics of the lexicon; language change and diversification.

110 Introduction to Linguistics: Language Change Principles of language change and historical linguistics. Emphasis will be placed on the systematic regularity of change. Prerequisite: 101 or 102.

120 Elementary Phonetics What we do when we talk, what is produced and what we listen for; the phonetics of English and other languages.

SM 160 Introduction to Sociolinguistics The relevance of linguistic research to social problems of contemporary society.

165 American Dialects

SM 190 Language and the Law The role of linguist's testimony and advice in a range of legal cases. Issues covered include bilingualism, "plain language" in legal documents, the regulation of advertising.

405 Philosophy of Language An examination of the relation between language and so-called reality. Philosophy of language and philosophy of linguistics. Language and languages. Prerequisite: One LIN or PHIL course.

410 Semantics in Linguistic Theories An examination of the meaning of language. Semantics in other transformational theories. An historical survey of semantics.

423 Phonetics Practicum Practice in the perception, identification, production, and transcription of a full range of speech sounds.

SM 433 Introduction to Formal Properties of Grammar What kind of system is a grammar? What does it mean that a grammar is generative? Computable and uncomputable elements in grammar.

440 Pidgins and Creoles Theories of origin and development; problems of description in the creole continuum; implications of creole studies for general theories of language and language change.

450 Languages in Contact Multilingualism from a societal, individual, and linguistic point of view.

SM 459 Native American Languages Prerequisite: 101-102.

460 Dialect Geography The principles, practices and findings of dialect geography from the nineteenth century to the present. Prerequisite: 102.

472/ORIEN 472 History of the Chinese Language Prerequisite: ORIEN 73.

473/ORIEN 473 The Structure of Chinese

501 Introduction to Ethnolinguistics and Sociolinguistics Linguistic and cultural categories. Language structure as related to language use. Language change as a social process.

503 Phonology Introduction to the analysis and description of phonological theory; practice in problem solving and restatement. Prerequisite: 101 or 102.

510 Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics History of the field. Synchrony and diachrony. Ancestry and descent. Effects of contact.

511 Internal Reconstruction and Comparative Method Alternations. Phonological rules and sound-changes. Correspondences. Isoglosses and trees. Prerequisite: 510.

520 Introduction to Phonetics The aims, techniques, and problems of phonetic research; describing physical aspects of speech communication; mechanisms of speech productions and their acoustic effects.

540 Linguistics and Mathematical Logic Can the syntax and semantics of mathematical logic be used as a theory of natural languages? Recursive definition of the notion of a sentence as the idea for generative grammars.

550 Introduction to Transformational Grammar A general introduction to the theory of generative-transformational grammar. Phrase structure grammars and their limitations.

551 Intermediate Transformational Grammar Cyclic rule application, controversies over deep structure, constraints on transformations. Prerequisite: 550.

560 The Study of the Speech Community: Field Methods

562 Quantitative Study of Linguistic Variation Multivariate analysis of data gathered in continuing research in the speech community. Prerequisite: 560.

563 Sound Change in Progress The study of current sound changes in the speech community through instrumental means. causes of linguistic diversity and consequences for speech recognition. Prerequisite: 520.

573/ORIEN 573 Topics in Chinese Linguistics Prerequisite: ORIEN 473.

590 Linguistic Pragmatics Introduction to the study of linguistic pragmatics, the branch of linguistics whose goal it is to provide a formal characterization of discourse competence. Prerequisite: syntax course.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Completion of 24 credits in the Linguistic Department, not counting 80, 113, 114, 115 or 116 and normally including 150, 160, 173, 177, 178 and 179;

2. One year of college-level study of a foreign language;

3. Three more terms of language study;

4. As with all majors, completion of twelve credits in a related area.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

20 Introduction to the Study of Foreign Languages This course is designed for students who must take courses in a foreign language, but who have no previous experience with foreign languages or who have had bad experiences with foreign languages and who hate English grammar.

80 Aspects of Language Nothing characterizes human beings better than their ability to use language. One aim of this course is to introduce you to what languages are like, how they are used and how they change. Another aim is to show you some connections between linguistics and other fields: psychology, anthropology, sociology and computer science.

130 Introduction to Computational Linguistics In both Linguistics and Computer Science, we need to study languages and their grammar from a mathematical point of view. This course is an introduction to the mathematical theory of languages and its applications. The first half of the course will deal mainly with elements of the theory of automata and its relation to grammars. The second half will survey ways in which this theory can be applied to English grammar and to the design of programming languages. Prerequisite: 177 or 277, CpSc 48.

136 Foreign and Second Language Testing This course is designed to be more practical than theoretical, but essential testing theory and statistics will be covered. Prerequisite: 150.

138 Structure of English This course is a "nuts and bolts" description of the lexical and syntactic structures of English. An attempt will be made to provide students with a thorough grounding in traditional grammar, while presenting insights and explanations from a transformational-generative perspective.

140 Language and the Law This course will explore some of the ways in which linguistic science can shed light on the use and misuse of language in the legal system.

150 Introduction to Linguistics This course emphasizes the theory and methodology of the traditional central areas of the field -- phonetics, phonology, morphology and syntax -- with special concentration on phonological and syntactic theories and analytic techniques. Phonology and syntax will be covered in about three weeks each; the remainder of the course will be divided among phonetics (one week), morphology, historical linguistics (one week), semantics and pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and the history of modern linguistics.

151 Languages of the world A survey of language classification, language structures and language contact. The course will concentrate on two main questions: How do languages differ from one another in sounds, forms and syntax? And what are some linguistic and sociopolitical results of situations in which two or more languages come into contact?

153 Pidgin and Creole Languages How do people talk to each other when they have an urgent need to communicate but do not share a common language? This is one of the most interesting questions about new contacts between people of different cultures, but it is rarely raised in historical studies of events that changed the cultural map of the world. In most cases, indigenous populations did not immediately learn the languages of European traders, colonists and slavemasters, because they lacked the need and/or the opportunity to do so.

157 Romani Language and Culture The Gypsies of Europe have been the subject of study for over 200 years by a small cadre of scholars whose work has not become well known. The purpose of this course will be to outline the history of Gypsies and their language, from their homeland in India over 2000 years ago to their present locations in Europe and the New World. Especial focus will be given to the language in its numerous varieties, folk tales and recent ethnographic literature.

160 Introduction to Historical Linguistics Major topics to be studied are the analysis of sound change, analogic change, contact-induced language change, the relationship between variation and language change.

163 Language and Cross-Cultural Communication This course is designed for those planning to work or live in a situation which serves as an interface between two or more cultural groups and for those who are interested in matters of language and culture. The curriculum deals with aspects of culture as they intersect with language, and specific topics include cultural differences in face-to-face interaction; nonverbal communication.

165 American Indian Languages An introduction to the peoples and history of the pre-Columbian New World through the medium of their languages.

166 Language and Prehistory in MesoAmerica Students will be required to familiarize themselves with archeological cultures -- names, places and dates -- and with languages -- isolates, groups, families and names.

167 Aspects of Sociolinguistics This course introduces the basic concepts in the field of sociolinguistics -- the study of the interaction of language and society. Topics covered are regional and social dialects, pidgins, creoles, Black English, diglossia, codeswitching, address systems, language attitudes, language maintenance and shift and language education.

173 Morphology This course provides training through problem-solving, in the analysis of morphological phenomena both in the syntax and in the lexicon, and in the separation of regular phonological processes from those that are grammatically conditioned.

177 Syntactic Theory This course is an introduction, stressing understanding of theoretical concepts, to the transformational-generative approach to English sentence structure. This approach uses formal rules to produce sentences and to explain how they are composed of phrases.

178 Phonetics and Phonemics Principles of articulatory phonetics, with emphasis on the presentation of a standard framework for describing speech sounds. Some discussion also of acoustic and experimental phonetics. Practice in the production, recognition, and transcription of sounds.

179 Phonology An introduction to the principles of phonological theory and phonological analysis. We will first study the roots of modern phonology in Prague School and American structuralist ("classical phonemic") theories and then investigate early and current trends in generative phonology. Generative phonology will be the main focus of the course. Throughout the course, problem sets will be assigned as homework and discussed during part of one class session each week. Prerequisite: 178.

182 Semantic Theory A survey course, designed to introduce students who have been exposed to linguistics, logic or philosophy of language to contemporary work in the theory of meaning. Prerequisite: 150 or 177 or a course in symbolic logic.

185 Mayan Language and Culture Introduction to the Mayan language and Mayan culture in the context of Mesoamerica. Folklore and ethnographic texts in two Mayan languages will be read, translated and analyzed for linguistic and cultural content. Information on grammar of languages used will be provided during class periods. Ethnographic and historical articles on Mayaland and associated areas will be read.

190 Operation of the Language Laboratory This course, designed especially for those involved in language teaching, provides an overview of language laboratory systems, operations, and procedures.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
DEPT. OF FOR. LANG., LIT., AND LINGUISTICS.
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics offers students an opportunity to engage in the scientific and historical study of the complexities of sound, form, and meaning which distinguish human language. Questions of how languages are learned and how they are socially differentiated touch upon the concern of philosophers and social scientists. Majors in linguistics first receive basic training in general linguistic theory. Subsequently, they may concentrate in an advanced area, e.g., computational linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, or the description and history of specific languages.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. A minimum of eight courses above LIN 101 in linguistics is required. These include:
   a. Three from LIN 202, 203, 204, and 205.
   b. Two from LIN 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218
   c. Three from the remaining 200-level courses.
2. Also required are four selected courses above the introductory level in an allied field: anthropology, education, English, foreign languages, mathematics, philosophy, or psychology.
3. The exact choice of courses within the concentration will depend on the student's main interest and will be worked out with the undergraduate adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Introduction to Linguistics Principles of structural analysis of speech phenomena. (This course is a prerequisite to all other LIN courses)

202 Syntax The study of models of grammatical structure, including current generative theories.

203 Phonology Critical analysis of approaches to phonological theory, American structuralism, generative theory, and natural phonology.

204 Semantics Analysis of language "deep structure"; delimitation of semantic fields and categories; studies of "case" functions.

205 Historical Linguistics Examination of language change through time and space.

212 Generative Grammar Comparison of current generative models of syntax. Prerequisite: 202.

213 Advanced Phonology A study of alternate theories of phonological components in generative models. Prerequisite: 203.

214 Semantic Theories A comparative analysis of the relationship between semantics and syntax in various linguistic theories. Prerequisite: 204.

215 Phonetics Physiological bases of speech production and perception.

216 Sociolinguistics The study of language in its social context as viewed by linguists.

217 Psycholinguistics This course is concerned with the psychological processes involved in language use.

218 Computational Linguistics Introductory survey of problems involved in constructing computer programs that "understand" natural language and the methods that have been developed to overcome these problems. Prerequisite: CSC 206, 240, LIN 101.

233 History of the English Language

234 History of the French Language

235 History of the German Language

236 History of the Russian Language

237 History of the Spanish Language

238 Introduction to Indo-European Linguistics A survey of Indo-European studies. Investigation of the development of the principal groups of the Indo-European languages.

240 Grammatical Analysis Morphological segmentation and classification; derivational and inflectional processes. Prerequisite: 203.

241 Speech, Language, and Hearing Survey of basic linguistics, audiology, and speech pathology.

242 Language Development Children's syntactic and semantic development of language, preverbal origins of communication.

243 Aesthetics and Language Focus on linguistic stylistics in the study of oral texts.

244 Psychology of Language This course is concerned with the psychological processes involved in language use.

245 Philosophy of Language A study of philosophical questions about language and the general nature of language.

246 Acoustic Phonetics Introduction to the physical and linguistic properties of the speech wave. Prerequisite: 215.

252 Language and Geography Systematic study of variations in language as they relate to geography.

254 Introduction to the Romance Languages Prerequisite: Knowledge of basic principles of linguistics or of a Romance language.

256 Hispanic Dialectology

261 The Structure of Modern English

263 The Linguistic Structure of French

264 The Linguistic Structure of German

265 The Linguistic Structure of Russian

266 The Linguistic Structure of Spanish

267 Application of Linguistics to the Teaching of Foreign Languages Principles of major linguistic approaches to language - descriptive, contrastive, generative-transformational.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY
ARTS AND SCIENCES

"Linguist" has long been a name for one who speaks many languages. The descriptive linguist of today is a social scientist who studies the structures of various languages but who may not be able to speak more than one or two. Linguistics aims at providing concepts that will serve to describe all languages and which can be used to contrast languages in regard to sound system (phonology), rules for word formation (morphology) and rules for word combination (syntax). Knowledge of the structure of language is not the same as the ability to use the language. The latter is a cognitive and motor skill built up by a kind of practice that is not necessary to the comprehension of structure. The difference is rather like that between a knowledge of the theory of music and the ability to play the piano. For a man who speaks many languages polyglot is an unequivocal designation. For the student of language structure we will use the word "linguist." (Roger Brown in Words and Things).

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The requirements are that the courses listed under (a), (b), and (c) should be taken together with at least 6 credit units from (d) and 6 from either (e) or (f). For the four-year B.A. Advanced, students are required to take courses listed under (a), (b), and (c) and 18 additional credit units: 6 from each of (d), (e), and (f).

a. LIN 110.6;

b. ANTH 240.3 and 241.3;

c. ENG 289.3 and 292.3 or ANTH 242.3 and 243.3;

d. ENG 290.6, LIN 231.6;

e. ANTH 342.3, PSYCH 256.3 or ENG 292.3;

f. CHINESE 101.6, CREE 101.6, GREEK 101.6, HEBREW 101.6, LATIN 101.6, INUKTITUT 101.3 and 102.3, ENG 207.6, 208.6, 290.6, FRENCH 303.3, GERMAN 301.6, GREEK 310.3, LATIN 310.6, SLAVIC STUDIES 451.6.

Students should note that it is possible to major in linguistics either in Program Type A or B. However, students are reminded that the remaining requirements of either program must be fulfilled (e.g., courses such as ENG 110.6, PSYCH 110.6, etc., form part a major). Students wishing to major in Linguistics must consult the Administrative Committee.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

110.6 Introduction to Language This course deals with language as a part of human behavior and cultures, and with the various levels of structure in languages as they convey meanings.

231.6 Historical and Comparative Linguistics with Emphasis on Non-Germanic Languages A course designed to broaden and deepen the understanding of language through the application of historical and comparative methods in the study of phonological, grammatical and semantic systems from prehistoric to modern times. Prerequisite: One of LIN 110, ANTH 240, ENG 289 or 290, or any LANG course at 120-level.

ANTH 240.3 Principles of Phonology The basic concepts of phonology and the procedures of phonological analysis, with an emphasis on generative phonology. Prerequisite: ANTH 110 or 111, or LIN 110 or 6 credit units in a language other than ENG.

ANTH 241.3 Introduction to Grammar This course will present an advanced introduction to traditional structural, and transformational models of grammar. Prerequisite: ANTH 110 or 111 or LIN 110.

ANTH 242.3 Phonetics This course introduces articulatory phonetics, the structure and functioning of the vocal tract, the major classes of speech sounds and systems of phonetic notation. Prerequisite: ANTH 110 or 111 or LIN 110.

ANTH 243.3 Morphological Patterns in Language This course investigates the internal structure of words and the rules by which words are formed. Prerequisite: ANTH 110 or 111 or LIN 110.

ANTH 342.3 American Indian Languages Linguistic structures of native America, with special reference to the families of North America. Prerequisite: ANTH 110 or 111 or LIN 110.

CHINESE 101.6 Introduction to Chinese

CLASSICS 215.3 Classical Roots of English

CREE 101.6 Introduction to Cree

ENG 207.6 Introduction to Old Icelandic Language and Literature Prerequisite: ENG 110 or LIN 110 or a senior course in a language.

ENG 208.6 Introduction to Old English Language and Literature Prerequisite: ENG 110 or LIN 110.

ENG 289.3 English Structural Linguistics Prerequisite: ENG 110 or LIN 110.

ENG 290.6 An Introduction to English Linguistics and the History of the English Language Prerequisite: ENG 110 or LIN 110.

ENG 292.3 The Semantics of English Prerequisite: ENG 110 or LIn 110.

FRENCH 303.3 History of the French Language

GREEK 101.6 Introduction to Greek

GREEK 310.3 History of the Greek Language

HEBREW 101.6 Introduction to Hebrew

ESKIMO 101.3/102.3 Introduction to Inuktitut

LATIN 101.6 Introduction to Latin

LATIN 311.3 History of the Latin Language

PSY 256.3 Psycholinguistics A course concerned with: (1) the psychological implications of modern theories of grammar with special reference to the acquisition of language by children and (2) applied psycholinguistics (mainly speech disorders, the acquisitions of reading skills and the nature of reading disabilities).

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LETTERS ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics is a scientific study of language. It examines how languages are similar and different, and the universals found in all of them; it considers how language is learned, how it changes through time, how it varies with social and economic class and the differences between speaking and writing, language and education. The study of linguistics develops the ability to analyze and work with formal systems, not unlike those found in mathematics and computer science. It also addresses social and educational problems, such as language teaching, language disorders and language and the law.

The Linguistics Department at USC emphasizes the study of language in context. In particular, in addition to introductory linguistics, students take courses in both sociolinguistics (language and society) and psycholinguistics (either both first and second language acquisition). The major in linguistics at USC focuses on how similar communication goals are met by diverse means in the languages of the world. We encourage students to pursue dual majors in anthropology, sociology, philosophy or a foreign language.

The department is particularly strong in three areas: formal linguistics, which is the study of syntax, morphology and phonology (sound systems and grammar); language in social context, which is the study of language, society and culture and first language acquisition; and second language acquisition, which is the study if language acquisition in a foreign or second language.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

210g, 301/302, a course in psycholinguistics (395 or 396), or a course in the analysis of an individual language (406, 480, 485) also met by a linguistics course in a foreign language or by two courses in a non-Indo- European language (but in addition to the LAS language requirement); a three-course sequence of upper division in linguistics or a related field to be chosen in consultation with the department adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 Language and Mind Analysis of linguistic relativity; the relationship between language structures, culture, and perception; general semantics; linguistic norms. Field work.

120/150/220 Swahili I,II,III Basic structure of Swahili; development of speaking and reading skills.

121/151/221 Persian I,II,III Basic structure of Persian; development of speaking and reading skills. Not available to students who are native speakers of Persian.

122/152/222/252 Arabic I,II,III,IV Introduction to current Arabic; oral practice, hearing and reading comprehension; the grammar necessary for simple spoken and written expression. Lecture, classroom drill, laboratory practice.

201 Semantics Signs and symbols in language and communications; the nature of word and sentence meaning; correctness and appropriateness in language use; ambiguity and semantic change.

210 Introduction to Linguistics Empirical study of the sounds and structures of human language; syntax and semantics; language change; linguistic universals.

315g Language, Society, and Culture Interrelationships of language and culture; the patterned covariation between language and society; social meaning; conversational analysis.

301/302 Linguistic Analysis 301 Phonetics, phonology, morphology. Prerequisite: 210g. 302 Syntax, semantics, language change. Prerequisite: 310a.

335 Language, Symbolic Systems, and the Natural Sciences Application of methods developed in the natural sciences in the study of "natural" languages, which form a small subset of possible symbolic systems.

375 Sociolinguistics Linguistic and cultural pluralism in the United States; distributional and structural characteristics of selected urban and minority dialects; the relationship between dialects and "media standard."

385 Anthropological Linguistics Topics in ethnolinguistics; ethnographic semantics, ethnomethodology, ethnography of communication, componential analysis; language evolution; linguistic relativity.

390 Special Problem

395g Child Language Acquisition Universal characteristics of child language; stages of acquisition of phonology, syntax, semantics; processes and dimensions of development; psychological mechanisms; communicative styles.

396 Second Language Acquisition Theories of second language acquisition in children and adults; comparison of first and second language acquisition including psychological, social, and individual factors. Prerequisite: 210.

406 Linguistic Analysis of English Formal and semantic properties of major structure in the English language.

411 Linguistics and Education Practical classroom approaches to children's language; relationships between writing, reading, and speaking; social and regional dialects; traditional, structural, and generative-transformational grammars.

412 Linguistic Interpretation of the Law Principles of semantics; analysis of speech acts including informing, promising, threatening, warning; linguistic analysis of consumer contracts and advertisements; readability studies.

415 Phonetics Principles of articulatory and acoustic phonetics. Prerequisite: 210.

450 Black American English A description and analysis of the dialect of American English spoken by Black Americans, emphasizing the relationship between language and culture; educational implications.

465 Arabic Linguistics and Sociolinguistics General aspects of the phonology, syntax, and semantics of modern Arabic; historical background of Semitic languages and the relationship between languages and culture. Prerequisite: 210.

466 Word and Phrase Origins Introduction to historical-comparative word study; history of ideas concerning language relationships; types of semantic change; hidden metaphors in English word-stock.

475 Studies in Bilingualism The psycholinguistic aspects of bilingualism and bidialectism among ethnic and racial minorities. The relationship between linguistics and cultural pluralism in America.

480 Linguistic Structure Analysis of phonological and grammatical structure of an individual language.

485 Field Methodology Elicitation techniques and methodological principles; recording and analysis of phonological, syntactic and semantic structures; practical approaches to procedures used in urban, rural and "primitive" settings. Prerequisite: 301a,b.

499 Special Topics Investigation of selected topics in linguistics; e.g., Pidgins and Creoles, acoustic-phonetics, animal communications and discourse.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DIVISION OF LANGUAGES
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Linguistics is primarily an upper-level and graduate discipline with strong interdisciplinary concerns. Although no baccalaureate degree is offered, the minor in linguistics may provide a broader educational experience for students majoring in adjacent arts and sciences such as Anthropology, Communication, Communicology, English, Foreign Languages, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, and others.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor in Linguistics requires a minimum of 18 semester hours as follows: LIN 3010 (3), 4377 (3)

Plus a minimum of 12 semester hours from the following: ANT 3610 (3), LIN 3801 (2), LIN 4040 (3), LIN 4701 (3), LIN 4710 (3), PHI 3100 (4), SPC 3210 (3).

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

3010 Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to the basic principles of linguistic science; phonological and grammatical analysis and description; language change and genetic relationships.

3801 Language and Meaning A survey introduction for non-specialists to the basic principles of semantics and the way language conveys ideas. This course is available only on WUSF/TV Channel 16 by the O.U. Program.

4040 Descriptive Linguistics Introduction to the basic techniques of formalizing linguistic descriptions through elementary phonological, morphological, and syntactic data solution-problems drawn from a variety of languages. Prerequisite: LIN 3010.

4377 Language Types of the World An introduction to linguistic typology consisting in a systematic comparison of characteristic representatives of the various language types.

4600 Language and Society An analysis of the interrelation of a language and the structure of the society using it. The linguistic behavior patterns characteristic of particular social, political, economic, educational, and racial groups. Prerequisite: LIN 3010.

4701 Psycholinguistics The nature of linguistic structure and its correlates in behavior and perception. Prerequisite: LIN 3010.

4710 Language and Communication: Acquisition and Development A survey of current research and theory in the processes of normal acquisition and development of language and communication in children. Prerequisite: LIN 3010.

ESL 1383 English for Foreign Students I

ESL 1384 English for Foreign Students II Prerequisite: ESL 1383.

ANT 3610 Anthropological Linguistics The comparative study of language in its cultural context, especially emphasizing the role of language in the cultural interpretation of physical and social reality. Prerequisite: ANT 2000.

SPC 3210 Communication Theory The study of source, message, and receiver variables in human communications; communication settings; descriptive and predictive models of communication; speech communication as a process. Prerequisite: junior standing or CI.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The Bachelor of Arts in Linguistics must be viewed as a broad-based introduction to man's language capacity. That knowledge should provide students with the ability to cope with a wide range of language-related situations. It does not provide specialized training for which jobs will be available. Since linguistics is a relatively new field, students must expect to take the initiative in demonstrating their special abilities to prospective employers.

General linguistics training could be useful in any private or government position which might require language skills. When linguistics training is combined with supplementary training in psychology, special education, audiology, etc. there is the possibility of applied linguistic work in various clinics and public education programs. A linguistics background is useful for work in the Peace Corps and as an instructor of English for foreign students.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

306, 344K, 345, 360K, 372K (or 379H when the topic is phonology), 372L (or 379H when the topic is syntax) and six additional hours of upper division linguistics. Students should consult the departmental undergraduate adviser for information concerning the counting of other courses toward the major requirements.

FIRST MINOR

Twelve semester hours, at least six of which must be upper-division, in any single related subject in the colleges of Business Administration, Communication, Education, Liberal Arts, or Natural Sciences.

SECOND MINOR

Two semesters of a non-Western language other than the language used to absolve the Area A foreign language requirement.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Lower Division Courses

306 Introduction to the Study of Language Survey of major areas of linguistics: sound systems, grammatical structures, historical development of languages, language families and linguistic universals, dialectic differences and their social significance.

310 Problems in Language The nontechnical study of language in its relation to other fields such as literature, philosophy, sociology, psychology and religion. Prerequisite: Nine hours of English, or six hours of English and three hours of a social science.

315/Spch 315S Speech Science Physiological and acoustical basis of speech production; theories of motor control of speech; laboratory techniques in speech science research.

Upper Division Courses

320K Introduction to Linguistic Science: Descriptive Linguistics The study of languages as grammatical systems; phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics; social variation, language acquisition and other topics.

321L/Eng 321L American English Prerequisite: Eng 316K.

322 Gypsy Language and Culture Linguistic introduction to Romani; relationship to languages of India; history from 280 BC; modern dialects and international standard language; history and culture as reflected in language. Prerequisite: 306.

323L/Eng 323L English as a World Language Prerequisite: Eng 316K.

325 Black English Black American English; evolution, contemporary styles, comparison with other ethnic dialects, attitudes toward Black English, effects in education, controversy about dialect differences and intellectual abilities. Prerequisite: 306.

340 Automata Theory Introduction to the formal study of automata and of related formal languages. Prerequisite: CS 336.

344K Phonetics and Phonology Articulation and transcription of speech sounds; distinctive feature systems; physiological and acoustical aspects of phonetics; and common phonological processes. Prerequisite: 306.

345 Historical Linguistics An introduction to the study of language change. Prerequisite: 344K.

350 Special Topics in the Study of Language May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Nontechnical examination of social, educational and political problems in which current linguistic knowledge is relevant.

360K Introduction to English Grammar

364M/Eng 364M History of the English Language Prerequisite: Eng 316K.

372K Phonological Analysis Methods and principles of analyzing the sound systems of languages. Prerequisite: 344K.

372L Grammatical Analysis Methods and principles of describing the syntactic systems of languages. Prerequisite: 360K.

372M Logical Foundations of Linguistics Introduction to mathematical linguistics; set theory, symbolic logic, relations, functions, orders, operations, mathematical configurations, elements of automata theory, properties of formal languages.

373 Topics in Linguistics and Related Disciplines Introduction to the study of those areas of linguistics which involve other disciplines; e.g., sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical methods in linguistics. Prerequisite: 306.

374 Language and Culture May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. The study of language structures in their cultural and geographical context.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics 3210, 3220, plus 21 semester hours in Linguistics courses at the 300-400 level.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics 3220 plus 15 semester hours in Linguistics courses, nine hours of which must be at the 300-400 level.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

4103/4104 Intensive Language Study

3210 Phonetics and Phonemics The study of speech sounds with emphasis on their articulation and transcription, and constant attention to the phonemic principle.

3220 An Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to basic concepts and techniques of modern linguistics.

3222 Latin and Greek Elements in English

3307 The Structure of English

1308 Practicum in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages

3309 The Structure of Spanish Prerequisite: 3202.

3313 English Historical Linguistics The development of English from its beginnings to Modern English. A study of the changes in the phonological, morphological and syntactical systems. Prerequisite: 6 hrs of sophomore ENG or LIN 3220.

3315 History of the Spanish Language Prerequisite: SPAN 3202 or 3204.

3344 Making and Using Language Tests The study of how language tests of various kinds are produced, used and evaluated.

3354 Field Methods in Linguistics

3357 Sociolinguistics Language variables and sociological correlates, a review of current research, theories and applications.

3401 Methods of Foreign Language Instruction Prerequisite: Completion of course 3202 or the equivalent in a foreign language.

3440 Child Language Acquisition and Development The universal characteristics of child language and the implications for fostering the growth of linguistic competence.

3448 Analyses of Second Language Acquisition

3454 Psycholinguistics A study of the psychological factors in language behavior, including attention to theories of language learning.

3471 Studies in Linguistics

3472 Contrastive Linguistics: Spanish/English The contrastive study of the phonological, morphological and syntactical systems of Spanish and English. Prerequisite: SPAN 3202 or 3204.

3473 The Spanish Language in the Americas Prerequisite: 6 hrs of advanced SPAN or LIN.

3480 Language Universals A study of universal and quasi-universal features of linguistic structures. Prerequisite: 6 hrs of 3300-3400 LIN courses.

3481 Translation into English Prerequisite: SPAN 3359.

3482 Translation into Spanish Prerequisite: SPAN 3359.

3490 Studies in Spanish Prerequisite: 6 hrs of advanced Spanish.

3492 Professional Translation Prerequisite: 3481 or 3482.

ESOL COURSES

5110 Intermediate English for Speakers of Other Languages Must be taken concurrently with 3104 or ENG 3001.

3111 Expository English Composition for Speakers of EFL Prerequisite: ESOL 5510 and 3160.

2111 Laboratory Must be taken with 3111.

3112 Research and Critical Writing for Speakers of EFL Prerequisite: ESOL 3111, 2111.

2112 Laboratory Advanced. Prerequisite: 2111, 3111; must be taken with 3112.

3104 Speech for Non-Native Speakers of English

3160 Basic English Sentence Structure

3201 English for Science and Technology Prerequisite: 3112.

3202 English for Business, Finance and Economics Prerequisite: 3112.

3203 English for Humanities and Social Sciences Prerequisite: ESOL 3112.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ARTS AND SCIENCES

The human capacity for language is what makes us unique among the animals. Many animals have communication systems. Yet human beings, as far as we know, are the only creatures who can express a limitless number of ideas in sound. The aim of modern linguistics is to understand the principles that enable us to perform this feat. Thus, linguistics is not the study of particular languages, as its name misleadingly implies. Rather, it is the study of the nature of language itself.

Even though linguistics has traditionally been considered a graduate program of study, The University of Toledo has recognized the need for an undergraduate program leading to a B.A. in linguistics. Our program, which is administered by the Linguistics Committee in the College of Arts and Sciences, is interdisciplinary in nature. This allows students the flexibility to combine linguistics with other disciplines depending on their interests and career plans.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

A major of 44 hours in linguistics must include the following:

a. LIN/ENG 315, LIN 316, 317, 318

b. One course in historical linguistics chosen from LIN/ENG 410, FREN/SPAN 404, SPAN 407, or with adviser's approval from courses in historical linguistics offered as FREN, GER, or SPAN 491.

c. One course in the structure of a language chosen from LIN/ENG 413, SPAN 411, 412, or LIN 490, 491.

d. Three courses chosen from LIN/ENG 415, LIN 416, ANTH 280, PHIL 406, PSYCH 481, or SOC 487.

e. To complete the major requirements a student may, in addition to courses from the above list, elect courses from the following: LIN/ENG 411, 412, FREN 431, 432, 433, LATIN 475, or linguistically oriented readings courses in LIN/ENG 499, ANTH 491, PSYCH 496, and SOC 491. In addition, a linguistics major must take 27 hours of courses related to linguistics.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

315 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to modern linguistic theories about the nature and structure of language with emphasis on English.

316 Grammatical Description I: Phonology The study of speech sounds including basic phonetics and a comparison of theories of phonological description. Prerequisite: LIN 315 or ENG 315.

317 Grammatical Description II: Syntactic Analysis Introduction to syntax and semantics with comparison of traditional, structural, and transformational approaches. Prerequisite: LIN 315 or ENG 315.

318 Grammatical Description III: Morphology The theory of how morphemes combine to form structurally complex words: word formation rules, the relationship between word structure and how words sound, and the structure of the mental lexicons. Prerequisite: LIN 315 or 316.

410 The History of English

411 Old English

412 Middle English

413 American Dialects

415 Applied Linguistics The application of linguistics to understanding literature and to language teaching, with special emphasis on reading and writing. Prerequisite: 315.

416 The Representation of Language in the Brain An investigation of the various sorts of linguistic deficits which result in brain damage; what this can tell us about how language is represented in the brain.

490 Descriptive Analysis of the Structure of an Indo-European Language Prerequisite: 315, 316, 317.

491 Descriptive Analysis of the Structure of a Non-Indo-European Language Prerequisite: 315, 316, 317.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
ARTS AND SCIENCES

Linguistics can trace its roots back to the ancient Sanskrit grammarians, and the study of language is probably as old as language itself. However, the twentieth century has produced an explosion in the scientific study of language. As our understanding of the nature and structure of human language develops, linguistics is becoming relevant to many other areas of research such as Artificial Intelligence, Speech Pathology, Audiology, Psychology, and Philosophy.

On its own, linguistics represents an invaluable key to the nature of the mind and the diverse elements of human culture; as a tool, linguistics is unmatched in preparing one for the learning and teaching of languages and for integrating language technology.

The Department offers Programs in Linguistics, as well as combined programs with French, German, Mathematics, Philosophy, and Sociology.

LINGUISTICS B.A.

SPECIALIST PROGRAM: (12 COURSES)

First Year: LIN 100Y/130Y

Second Year: LIN 228H, 229H, 232H

Second, Third and Fourth Years: JAL 445H, LIN 342H, 345H, 347H; five 200+ series JAL/JLM/JLP/LIN courses or CSC 485H; two years of study or its equivalent of one non-Germanic, non-Romance language in courses using spoken language (Courses must be approved by Undergraduate Secretary)

MAJOR PROGRAM (6 COURSES)

First Year: LIN 100Y/130Y

Second Year: LIN 228H, 229H, 231H, 232H

Third Year: 3 courses in LIN/JAL/JLM/JLP, excluding LIN 110Y, 233H and 261Y

NOTE: For concentration in areas such as Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, etc., consult the Undergraduate Secretary.

LINGUISTICS AND LANG. OTHER THAN ENGLISH B.A. (13 OR 14 COURSES)

Consult the Department of Linguistics and of the Language chosen.

SPECIALIST PROGRAM

The Linguistics component of all these Programs is as follows:

First Year: LIN 100Y/130Y

Second Year: LIN 228H, 229H, 231H, 232H

Third and Fourth Years: 4 additional JAL/JLM/JLP/LIN courses (excluding LIN 100Y). (LIN 348H specially recommended)

6 or 7 courses are required in the language chosen. Consult the Departments of French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Slavic languages.

LINGUISTICS AND PHILOSOPHY B.A.

Consult the Departments of Philosophy and Linguistics.

SPECIALIST PROGRAM (14 COURSES)

First Year: LIN 100Y/130Y

Second Year: LIN 228H, 229H, 231H, 232H

Third and Fourth Years: 4 additional JAL/JLM/JLP/LIN courses (excluding LIN 110Y). (LIN 342H, 345H specially recommended)

PHILOSOPHY:

7 courses, including 1 course in logic, 1 in philosophy of language, 1 in the history of philosophy; at least 3 courses at the 300/400 level.

MATHEMATICAL LINGUISTICS B.A.

Consult the Department of Mathematics.

SPECIALIST PROGRAM (13 COURSES)

First Year: LIN 100Y/130Y

Higher Years:

1. LIN 228H, 229H, 231H, 232H, 342H, 345H, JLM 349H, 359H
2. MAT (139Y, 225Y)/(140Y, 150Y), 239Y, STA 262Y/352Y
3. Two 300-level JAL/JLP/LIN courses
4. Two 300-level CSC/MAT/STA courses

MINOR PROGRAM

LIN 100Y/130Y and 2 other courses in JAL/JLM/JLP/LIN (excluding LIN 110Y and 261Y).

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

110Y Introduction to Language A general-interest course on language. How language changes over time, with special reference to the history of English.

130Y Introduction to General Linguistics (Formerly 100Y) Lectures on fundamental principles. Practice in production and recognition of speech sounds, and elementary analytic techniques.

228H Phonetics Investigation of the sounds most commonly used in languages from an articulatory and acoustic point of view.

229H Sound Patterns in Language The nature and organization of phonological systems, with practical work in analysis. Prerequisite: 130Y, 228H.

231H Morphological Patterns in Language The nature and organization of morphological systems. Prerequisite: 130Y.

232H Syntactic Patterns in Language The nature and organization of syntactic systems; their relation to semantic systems and the linguistic organization of discourse. Prerequisite: 130Y.

233H Canadian English

JAL 252Y Sociolinguistics The use of language from social perspectives; dialects and standard languages; speech styles; argots, substandard, and other varieties. Prerequisite: 130Y.

JLM 259H Research Design and Statistics for Linguists The basic concepts of research design as applied to gathering linguistic data and experimental design. Prerequisite: 130Y.

261Y General Principles of Sanskrit Grammar An introduction to Sanskrit grammar. Phonetics, orthography, parts of speech, and selected noun and verb morphology.

JLP 315H Language Acquisition Infants' abilities at birth, prelinguistic development, the first words, phonological, syntactic and semantic development. Prerequisite: One full course at the 200-level in JAL/LIN/PSY/PSL/STA.

310H Introduction to Cognitive Linguistics Articulation of speech sounds, morphology, syntax, structure of the lexicon, slips of the tongue, choice of vocabulary and sentence form when speaking. Prerequisite: 231H, 232H/JLP 315H/374H/CSC 238H.

331H Experimental Phonetics Introduction to instrumental techniques for the study of the physical parameters of speech: acoustic measurements of the parameters; their linguistic function. Prerequisite: 228H.

333Y Structure of English Prerequisite: 130Y.

342H Introduction to Syntactic Theory An introduction to the foundations and the formal framework of transformational-generative theory. Prerequisite: 130Y, 345H.

345H Introduction to Analysis and Argumentation The nature of phonological and syntactic argumentation, practice in constructing and evaluating hypotheses. Prerequisite: 231H, 232H.

347H Phonological Theory Basic issues in current phonological theory. Prerequisite: 229H, 345H.

348H Language History A survey of methods of dealing with language change. The comparative method, internal reconstruction, linguistic geography, the origin and decline of languages. Prerequisite: 229H.

JLM 349H Introduction to Mathematical Linguistics The application of Mathematics to Linguistics: combinations of language, generative grammars, probabilistic models in historical linguistics and in text generation. Prerequisite: 130Y, MAT 140Y, 150Y or MAT 234Y, 235Y, 239Y.

352Y Language Spread Language spread and its consequences, including the relationship of language to ethnic group identity. Prerequisite: 130Y,

JLM 359H Logic for Linguists The basic concepts of logic as it pertains to linguistic theory: naive set theory, propositional and predicate logic, model and tense logic, and categorical grammar. Prerequisite: 130Y.

361Y Further Principles of Sanskrit Grammar Tenses, moods, conjugations, and declensions, etc. Prerequisite: 261Y.

371Y Dialectology Regional and social varieties in language, including critical studies of the history, methods and results of urban sociolinguistics and rural dialect geography. Corequisite: 345H, 347H.

JLP 374H Psychology of Language Human and other animal communication, structure of human language, word meaning and semantic memory, psychological studies of syntax, language and thought. Prerequisite: One full course at the 200-level in JAL/LIN/PSY/PSL/STA.

403H Topics in Phonological Theory Prerequisite: 347H.

404H Issues in Phonological Theory Prerequisite: 403H.

407H Advanced Syntactic Theory Prerequisite: 342H.

408H Topics in Syntactic Theory Prerequisite: 407H.

JAL 423Y Language Typology A number of languages will be examined to show what is universal in linguistic structures and what is peculiar to the languages of Western Europe. Prerequisite: 130Y.

JAL 445H Introduction to Field Linguistics Practice in language analysis based on elicited data from a native speaker of a foreign language. Prerequisite: 229H.

471H Language Variation Explorations of gradient categories and their encoding in languages, including fuzzy sets, folk taxonomies, hedges, lexical diffusion, and squishes. Prerequisite: 345H.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES

In linguistics, one studies languages not to read, write or speak them but to understand how they work, how they change, how they are learned by children and adults, and how they are used. The Bachelor of Arts in linguistics allows the student to pursue course work in a variety of areas, including general and theoretical linguistics, structures, histories and dialects of particular languages, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics anthropological linguistics and applied linguistics.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Linguistics 120 and either 532 or 540 are required of all majors, as are three 300-level classes; Linguistics 500 and 501 are recommended for those who plan to continue in the field beyond the BA the remaining major hours are determined by the student's areas of interest. Majors should consult with the undergraduate adviser.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor in linguistics involves 25 hours of course work:

1. 120;
2. Two courses from 310, 311, 312, 319, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347;
3. Any two 500-level courses.

TESOL CERTIFICATE

A certificate in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) is offered in cooperation with the Department of English.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

120/ANTHR 120/ENGL 120 Introduction to the Study of Language

310/ENGL 310 Language History

311 Morphology

312 Semantics

319/PSYCH 319 The Psychology of Language

341/ENGL 341 Historical introduction to the English Language

342/ENGL 342 The American Language

343/ANTHR 343/ETHNC 343 Peoples and Languages of Ancient America A nontechnical introduction to the great cultures of the pre-Columbian world: Aztec, Mayan and Inca. The impact these cultures and languages have had on contemporary Latin America emphasized.

344/ANTHR 344 Writing: Its History and Use

345/ENGL 345 Nonstandard Varieties of English

346/ANTHR 346/ENGL 346 Language in Society

347/ANTHR 347/ENGL 347 Language and Culture

350 Writing Practicum

500 Introduction to Analytic Techniques: Phonetics and Phonology Prerequisite: 120.

501 Introduction to Analytic Techniques: Syntax and Lexicon Prerequisite: 120.

505 Linguistic Structure of a Selected Language Prerequisite: 501.

519/PSYCH 519 Psycholinguistics

521 North American Indian Languages Prerequisite: 120 or 501.

522 Anthropological Linguistics

524/PSYCH 524 Developmental Psycholinguistics

532/ENGL 532 English Transformational Syntax

533/ENGL 533 Grammar for Teachers of ESL

534/ENGL 534 Bilingualism

535/ENGL 535 English as a Second Language: Methods

536/ENGL 536 English as a Second Language: Practicum

537/ENGL 537 Special Topics in English

538/ENGL 538 Sociolinguistics Prerequisite: 500.

540/SPAN 540 Linguistics and the Structure of Spanish

541/SPAN 541 Developments in Spanish Syntax

542/SPAN 542 Spanish Dialectology

543/SPAN Iberian Romance Languages

580/SPAN History of the Spanish Language

581, 582, 583 Special Topics in Linguistics

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

LINGUISTICS B.A.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

210A and 210B, 250, 251, and 15 units of senior courses in LIN including at least 3 units from LIN 410A, 410B, or 410C, 440, and 441.

APPLIED LINGUISTICS B.A. (EMPHASIS ON TEACHING ESL)

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

First and Second Years:

Required courses: 210A and 210B, 250, 251; 41/2 units of first and second year English courses including ENG 115 or 215; PSY 100. Six units in a second language of which three units should normally be at the second year level.

Third and Fourth Years:

Required courses: 374, 375, 376, 388 or 389, 410A, 440; and 6 units selected from 369, 370, 373, 378, 386, 390, 392 or 393, 395 (15 units). 376 will normally be taken in the final year of study.

Corequisite courses: Three units selected from upper-level English or Creative Writing in consultation with the Department.

Recommended Electives: Three units selected from Education-B 342, 343, 360, 361, 435.

LINGUISTICS B.S.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

First and Second Years:

Required Courses: 210A and 210B, 250, 251; BIO 150 or 207 and PE 141; MAT 100 and 101 (or 102 and 151 with permission of the Department); 3 units from PHY 100, 102, 110, 120, 220; PSY 100 and 201.

Recommended Electives: CSC 100, 110, 115; PE 241A and 241B (prerequisite: 141); PHY 214; PSY 215A or 215B, 235; course(s) in a second language.

Third and Fourth Years:

Required Courses: 369, 370, 380, 381, 382, 383; three units selected from 410A, 410B, or 410C, 440, 441, and three additional units of LIN courses numbered upwards of 300, selected from the B.S. list in consultation with the Department (15 units).

Corequisite Courses: PSY 300A and 41/2 units selected from PSY 300B, 313, 315, 317, 335 or 337, 371, 415.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100A Introduction to Linguistics I An introduction to the subject matter of language and linguistics. Topics studied will include the nature of language through an overview of sound systems.

100B Introduction to Linguistics II A more detailed examination of topics covered in 100A as applied to the study of language in society, and language and mind. Prerequisite: 100A.

101 Introduction to Linguistics (in French)

201 Salish I Introduction to a major native language of British Columbia.

202 Salish II Prerequisite: 201.

210A Morphology and Syntax Techniques and theory in the analysis of words and sentences, utilizing data from a wide variety of languages.

210B Morphology and Syntax II An introduction to formal theories of syntax and lexicon. Prerequisite: 210A.

250 Phonetics An investigation of the production and nature of speech sounds commonly occurring in languages of the world.

251 Phonology The course deals with the overall organization and function of sound systems, with an investigation of their variety and of the universal features which unite them. Prerequisite: 250.

260 Introduction to the Japanese Language and Linguistics

340 Introduction to the Slavic Languages Prerequisite: One LIN course.

341 Seminar in a Slavic Language: Structure and History Prerequisite: One LIN course.

360 General Linguistics An introductory course intended for senior students with no previous training in the subject.

361 Anthropological Linguistics Language in relation to culture, semantics, and as an ethnographic tool. Prerequisite: One ANTH course.

364 Languages in the Pacific Area

365 Seminar on a Pacific Area Language: Structure, Context and Usage Prerequisite: 100 or 101 or 364.

369 Developmental Psycholinguistics Covers the biological bases of language, the child's stage by stage acquisition of the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics of the first language. Prerequisite: One LIN course and PSY 100.

370 Psycholinguistics The psychology of language covering such topics as the nature and function of language, the relationship of language and cognition. Prerequisite: One LIN course or PSY 100.

372 Native Languages of British Columbia Prerequisite: one LIN course.

373 Applied Psycholinguistic Techniques of Language Learning and Teaching

374 Applied Linguistics Explores and demonstrates the relevance of theoretical linguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. Prerequisite: One LIN course.

375 Techniques in Applied Linguistics Prerequisite: 374.

376 Seminar and Practicum in Applied Linguistics Pre- or Corequisite: 374 and 375.

378 Contrastive Linguistics An introduction to the contrastive study of languages with respect to their phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic systems. Prerequisite: One LIN course.

380 Acoustic Phonetics A study of the acoustical properties of speech sounds including the basic physical principles involved in the generation and propagation of sound energy. Prerequisite: 250.

381 Physiology of Speech Production A study of the physiology of the human speech mechanisms including the relevant aspects of the respiratory, laryngeal and supralaryngeal systems. Prerequisite: 250.

382 Experimental Phonetics Prerequisite: 380.

383 Auditory Phonetics A study in the perception of speech sounds in terms of the physiology of the organs of hearing with attention focused on the hearing mechanism as a transducer of acoustical energy to neural impulses.

386 Prosodic Features of English Prerequisite: 250, 251.

388 An Introduction to the Grammar of English Usage

389 An Advanced Grammar of English Usage Prerequisite: 388.

390 The Growth of Modern English Prerequisite: One LIN course.

392 Canadian English

393 Dialectology Dialect geography and its methodology. Prerequisite: One LIN course.

395 Sociolinguistics A study of language in its social context. Attention paid to linguistic, dialectical, and stylistic variation in speech communities and the relationship to such considerations as sex, class, and ethnicity. Prerequisite: One LIN course.

408 Advanced Morphology Prerequisite: 210B and 251.

410A Syntax Major syntactic structures of English will be analyzed in the government and Binding model. Prerequisite: 210B and 251.

410B Theories of Grammar Nontransformational formal model of syntactic description. Prerequisite: 410A.

410C Mathematical Linguistics Topics include: formal logic, set theory, recursive functions, formal languages, and formal properties of natural language. Prerequisite: 210B.

420 Comparative Indo-European Prerequisite: 210B and 251.

425 Historical and Comparative Linguistics An investigation of language change through time. Prerequisite: 210B and 251.

426 Semantics Meaning and its relationship to language. Prerequisite; 210B.

440 Generative Phonology of English Prerequisite:251.

441 Advanced Phonological Analysis Prerequisite: 440.

482 Computational Linguistics: An Introduction Introduction to the applications of the computer to linguistic problems.

483 Computational Linguistics: Quantitative Methods The application of the computer to the analysis of linguistic data in such areas as phonetics and dialectology. Prerequisite: 482.

484 Computational Linguistics: Grammars The application of computing methods to contemporary theories of natural language. Prerequisite: 210B and 481 or 482.

485 Computational Linguistics: Phonotactics The application of phonetic and phonological theory to computerized speech synthesis and recognition. Prerequisite: 382, and 481 or 482.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ARTS AND SCIENCE

The Interdepartmental Major in Linguistics permits a student to explore both the independent and the interdisciplinary aspects of the study of human language. Courses give attention to historical as well as synchronic analysis, and provide background in several modern approaches to data. There are also courses which treat the relationship of language to culture and society, and others which treat the psychology of languages.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major program consists of 30 credits. The following courses, yielding 12 credits, are required of all majors: LIN 325, 502, 501; or ANTH 542; and LIN 505, 506, or ANTH 548. The remaining 18 credits are elective, and chosen in consultation with an adviser.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The minor is the same as the major with respect to required courses. Two electives are required in addition, for a total of 18 credits.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

225 Language and Linguistics A basic introduction to the fundamental principles of language and linguistics. (Not for major credit).

ANTH 240 Language and Culture (Not for major credit).

325 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to sign systems, language as a sign system, and approaches to linguistics description.

501 Synchronic Linguistics A study of the theoretical foundations of major linguistic models with attention to problem solving and descriptive techniques. Prerequisite: 325.

502 Introduction to Comparative-Historical Linguistics A survey of the elements of comparative-historical linguistics. Prerequisite: 325.

505 Phonology and Morphology Analysis and description of sound systems and lexical structures. Prerequisite: 325.

506 Syntax and Semantics Analysis and description of sentence structure and its relationship to meaning. Prerequisite: 325.

507 Syntactic Theory A study of the major schools of syntactic theory. Prerequisite: 325.

525, 526 Romance Linguistics Vulgar Latin origins and patterns of linguistic change in principal Romance languages.

ANTH 341 Language of Inequality

ANTH 504 Linguistic Anthropology

ANTH 540 Descriptive Linguistics

ANTH 541 Sociolinguistics

ANTH 545 African Languages and Folklore

EDSA 505 Experimental Phonetics

ENLS 301 Language, Learning, and Literature

FREN 427 French Phonetics and Phonology

FREN 428 History of the French Language

PHIL 550 Philosophy of Language

PSYC 555 Developmental Psycholinguistics

RUSS 501, 502 Readings in Soviet Social Sciences

RUSS 521 The Structure of Modern Russian

RUSS 522 History of the Russian Language

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, which is one of the most characteristic human attributes. In contrast with other disciplines concerned with languages, linguistics deals with languages from the point of view of their internal structure as cognitive systems. Courses provide training in the method and theory of language analysis and description, as well as studies of language change and genetic relationships.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. 200 or 400;
2. 451, 452;
3. 461, 462;
4. 453 or 463;
5. at least one year of a non-Indo-European language;
6. at least one year of an Indo-European language;
7. Specified courses in other departments or courses in linguistics, from a list on file in the department office. The principle focus must be in the study of language and its structure.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. 200 or 400;
2. three of 451, 452, 461, 462;
3. two from either group a or group b:
    a. 447, SPHSC 250, 302, 303 and 307;
    b. 445, 449 and ED 457;
4. 12 hours in approved language-related courses in SPHSC, PSYCH, LING, ENGL or SPCHCOMM.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200 Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to the scientific study of language; language and writing; phonological and grammatical analysis; language change; related disciplines.

201 Language and Human Behavior Elements of the biological basis of human language, the differences between animal and human communication and the function of language in society. Prerequisite: 200.

333 Linguistics and Society Interaction of language, culture and society and the relationship of linguistic theory to societal problems. Ethical and political considerations involved in the application of linguistic theory.

400 Survey of Linguistics Method and Theory Background and scope of modern linguistics; syntax, phonology; languages of the world.

401 Linguistics and Related Disciplines Relation of current work in linguistic theory to philosophical, psychological, political and educational thought.

402 Survey of the History of Linguistics Survey of the main trends in linguistic theory from ancient times until the advent of transformational-generative grammar. Includes Greek and Roman grammar, non-Western theories of grammar, nineteenth-century comparative and historical grammar, Prague School grammar and American structuralist grammar. Prerequisite: 400.

404, 405, 406 Indo-European Over view of the Indo-European languages, of comparative method and of the phonology, morphology and syntax of reconstructed Indo-European. Grammatical analysis and texts from various attested ancient and modern Indo-European languages, selected according to the interests of the students.

433/ANTH 464 Language Policy and Cultural Identity Decision-making regarding language in sociopolitical contexts. Language and ethnicity, educational policy, use of language in developing nations. Plans to modernize, purify, standardize, reform and revive language. Language loyalty and motives for second-language acquisition. Prerequisite: 200 or 400.

441 Linguistics and Poetic Language Relationship between linguistic structures, linguistic universals and the poetic uses of language; linguistic description in the analysis of literature. Prerequisite: 400.

443/PHIL 443 Philosophy and Linguistics Philosophical problems that arise in the attempt to understand current linguistic theories and the implications of linguistics for philosophy.

445 Theoretical Aspects of Teaching English as a Foreign Language Linguistic analysis as a basis for the teaching of English as a foreign language; language as rule-governed behavior. Prerequisite: 200 or 400.

447/PSYCH 457 Language Development First-language acquisition and use by children. Emphasis on theoretical issues and research techniques. Prerequisite: 400 or PSYCH 306.

449 Second-Language Learning Issues related to the psychological aspects of second-language learning. Prerequisite: 200 or 400.

451, 452, 453/PSYCH 451, 452, 453 Phonology Speech sounds, mechanism of their production and structuring of sounds in languages; generative view of phonology. Prerequisite: 200 or 400.

454 Methods in Comparative Linguistics Method and theory of historical and comparative linguistics. Problems of phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic change and reconstruction. Prerequisite: 400.

455/ANTH 455 Areal Linguistics Issues involved in classification of languages. Systems of classification based on structure, word order, areal features. Ways in which languages may be classified for different purposes. Processes such as borrowing, vocabulary specialization, lexical change, language death and revival.

461, 462, 463/ANTH 461, 462, 463 Syntax Study of the structural properties of language; introduction to generative transformational syntax. Prerequisite: 200 or 400.

476/PHIL 453 Philosophy of Language Current theories of meaning, reference, predication and related concepts.

479/PHIL 479 Formal Semantics and Natural Language Formal characterization of linguistic meaning. Emphasis on nature and purpose of formal semantics and on its relation to formal syntax. Typical topics include Tarskian definitions of truth; "truth theory" and theory of meaning; possible world semantics; Montague semantics; generative semantics; Chomsky on syntax and semantics.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Linguistics is the study of language, not necessarily any particular language, nor necessarily as many languages as possible, but rather the study of the structures and patterns found in all languages. These structures relate meaning and sound and allow human beings to communicate with one another as well as facilitate the formation and codification of information about the external world. Most central to linguistics are the study of the sound systems of languages (phonology), the study of grammar (syntax), and the study of meaning (semantics). How languages change over time is the subject matter of historical linguistics (which is the area where the science of linguistics began). The study of a previously unstudied language by recording and analyzing the utterances of a speaker of the language is the subject matter of a course in linguistic field methods and is an important part of the craft of linguistics.

MAJOR

The B.A. in Anthropology (Linguistics) area of concentration may be entered after completion of a first year program. If ANTH 021E is not included in the first year program, it may be taken concurrently with second year courses as an option with the permission of the Department.

After the first year, the program requires at least five approved courses in Linguistics and Anthropology, including ANTH 247A and 248B. ANTH 245F/G, 237B, 335A and 337G are strongly recommended. Besides the courses listed here as mandatory, the following courses are counted as linguistics courses for the purpose of this requirement:

a. ANTH 325A, 326B, 430A, 431B

b. ENG 220 and 222

c. FRE 296A/B, 298A/B, and 396

d. GER 510

e. PHIL 222A, 223B, 225F, 353A/B, 451, and 455E

f. PSYCH 231, 232E, and 233E

g. RUSS 498A and 499B

h. SPAN 401

The balance of the courses required to complete the 15 course graduation requirement are options. The program must include 8 senior courses among the 15 required for graduation.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ANTH 021E Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to the study of linguistics, including all aspects of language structure and communication systems.

ANTH 237A/B Field Techniques in Linguistics The phonological and lexical-grammatical systems of a language are studied. Prerequisite: 021E.

ANTH 245 F/G Topics in Language and Culture Culture is investigated using methods and techniques. Prerequisite: 020E or 021E.

ANTH 247A Phonological Analysis Introduction to the analysis of the sound systems of languages. Prerequisite: 021E.

ANTH 248B Introduction to Syntax and Semantics An introduction to contemporary grammatical theory: phrase structure grammars, early transformational grammars, grammars with an underlying (deep) syntactic structure. Prerequisite: 021E.

ANTH 325A Readings in Anthropology

ANTH 326B Special Topics in Anthropology

ANTH 335A Historical Linguistics Introduction to comparative linguistics. Topics include: historical relationships, reconstruction of proto-languages and the implications of linguistic reconstructions of culture history. Prerequisite: 021E.

ANTH 337A Topics in Language and Society Prerequisite: 245F/G.

ANTH 431B Methods and Techniques

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AT MADISON
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. The linguist is concerned with languages, past and present, in all their diversity, but one ultimate goal of the discipline is to discover the common principles underlying all human language, and in this way to contribute to the understanding of human nature itself. Consequently, linguistics includes precise descriptive studies of particular languages, comparative and historical examinations of the way languages change through time and theoretical studies of a more abstract character as well. The principal divisions of the subject are these: phonetics and phonology (the structure of the sound system of language), morphology and syntax (the structure of words and sentences) and semantics and pragmatics (the relation of the forms of language to their meanings and uses in communication).

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

1. 15 credits in courses numbered 300 or above offered by the Department of Linguistics, including the following specified 12 credits in core courses: 301, 302, 310 and 330;
2. At least three years study of one language, with a composition/conversation course in the third year instead of a literature course where there is and option;
3. An intensive one year course in another language;
4. At least one of the two must be a non-Western language (e.g., Indian or non-Indo-European); and
5. Either:
    a. Six additional credits in Linguistics courses and related disciplines, or
    b. An additional year of course work in one of the two language.

A student who wishes to be certified as competent in expository English must submit a paper written for a linguistics course to the major adviser. If the paper is considered satisfactory, the student will be certified.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

101 Human Language Invariant and essential aspects of human language in contrast with the diversity of linguistic forms and behavior; human vs. animal communication, linguistic 'sexism', prejudice, social and geographical variation. Language and the human mind.

200 Introduction to the Study of Language Survey of theoretical and practical aspects of descriptive, historical and comparative linguistics; interrelationships between linguistics and other disciplines.

301/Anthro 301 Introduction to Linguistics: Descriptive and Theoretical Elementary theory and practical work in phonetics, phonology, morphology and syntax, with attention to formal grammar. Prerequisite: 101.

302 Introduction to Linguistics: Historical Survey of various linguistic topics such as dialectology and writing systems, with emphasis on historical and comparative linguistics. Prerequisite: 301.

306 General Phonetics Theory of articulatory phonetics; practice in recognition, reproduction and transcription of speech sounds and features in various languages.

310 Phonology Analysis and formal statement of phonological systems; problems and methods of phonological theory. Prerequisite: 200 or 301.

322 Morphology Problems encountered in the establishment of linguistic elements (phonological, morphological and lexical) and grammatical categories. Prerequisite: 310.

326-27/SAsian 326-27Turkish I and II

330 Syntax Grammatical theory; types of elements and processes usable in syntactic description of various sorts. Prerequisite: 301.

331-32/SAsian 331-32 Turkish III and IV

337 Introduction to Formal Linguistics Basic mathematical, computational and logical techniques as applied to natural languages.

340 Semantics Meaning in natural languages and the consequences of semantic analysis for linguistic theory. Relationship between syntax and semantics. Formal characterization of semantic relations between words and sentences such as synonymity and entailment. Prerequisite: 330.

350 Pragmatics What people do with language, how language provides the means of communication. Indexical expressions; speech acts, presuppositions and conversational implications. The relation between semantic theory, syntax and pragmatics. Functional explanations in syntax and semantics. Prerequisite: 301.

360 Psycholinguistics An introductory study of the acquisition, comprehension and production of language with emphasis on the role of linguistic structure in these processes. Includes cross-linguistic comparisons and their contribution to understanding language use. Prerequisite: 301.

361-62/Anthro 361-62 ELementary Quechua

363/Anthro 363 Intermediate Quechua

364/Anthro 364 Advanced Quechua

370 Language of the World Survey of natural languages with emphasis on various principles of 'genetic' and areal classification.

373 Topics in Linguistics

400 The Writing of Ordered Rules Exercise in writing of ordered rules, phonological and morphological, with some reference to syntax. Prerequisite: 322.

426 Advanced Linguistic Analysis I: Phonology Work with a native speaker of a foreign language, normally non-Indo-European; discussion of field procedures, gathering and collation of data; evaluation of phonological analysis. Prerequisite: 306 and 310.

427 Advanced Linguistic Analysis II: Grammar Work with a native speaker of a foreign language, ordinarily the same as in 426; criteria for, and establishment of, morphological and syntactic categories in the language under consideration. Prerequisite: 426 and 330.

431/Anthro 431 Language and Culture

510 Phonological Theories Theories of phonology and advanced phonological description. Prerequisite: 310.

521 Problems in Phonology

522 Problems in Morphology

525 The Historical Method Theories and techniques of linguistic history from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Prerequisite: 302.

526 The Comparative Method Theory and techniques of comparative linguistics; proof of 'genetic' relationship between languages; procedures for sub-grouping; internal reconstruction; Prerequisite: 302.

530 Syntactic Theories Prerequisite: 330.

561 Introduction to Experimental Phonetics Design and conduct of phonetic experiments; survey of instrumentation and techniques of investigating physiological, physical and perceptual aspects of linguistic phenomena. Theory of acoustic phonetics. Prerequisite: 306.

562 Advanced Experimental Phonetics Development of lab skills applied to real language problems. Prerequisite: 310 and 561.

571/African 571 The Structure of a Language Methods of descriptive linguistics by application at all levels of structure to one of the lesser-known languages. Analysis of simple texts. Problems arising from the attempt to make complete linguistic description. In recent years Latvian, Chermis, Sesotho, Turkish and Mongolian. Prerequisite: 301.

574 The Sanskrit Grammar of Panini The structure of Sanskrit and compared with W.D. Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar. Prerequisite: SAsian 318.

631 Hittite Cuneiform Hittite; grammar, reading of texts, relationship of Anatolian with Indo-European.

641 Topics in the History of Linguistic Theory

651 Topics in Altaic Linguistics Various aspects of the synchronic and diachronic study of the Altaic languages (Turkic, Mongolian, Manchu-Tungus and probably Korean and Japanese).

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AT MILWAUKEE
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE

Linguistics is the discipline which inquires into the nature of human language. In modern times, research in linguistics -- the search for the fundamental, universal properties of human languages in an effort to understand that apparently unique characteristic of human beings, the faculty of language -- has provided a basis for basic and applied research in many diverse disciplines. Recognition of the importance of modern linguistic research continues to grow today, with the consequence that the results of such research are now seen to have implications for numerous additional disciplines, for example, anthropology, computer science, education, ethology, sociology, and speech pathology.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

For the teaching major and minor, see the School of Education section.

The School of Education offers the following programs in conjunction with the Department of Linguistics: Bilingual and Bicultural Education -- Early Childhood, Elementary, Pre- and Early Adolescent; Bilingual and Bicultural Secondary Major -- Secondary Level; and English as a Second Language.

The undergraduate major in linguistics may be obtained in one of the following ways:

Standard Major

1. Thirty credits chosen from courses offered by the department, with the following courses required: 350, or 400, 390, 460, 464, 470, 398 or 474 or 476 or 560 or 564 (each worth three credits);
2. Phonetics course;
3. One of the following:
   a. Two years of one foreign language,
   b. Two semesters of a structure of a language course(s),
   c. One semester of a structure of a language course and one semester of a formal language system course (e.g. Philo 511, Symbolic Logic).

Broad Field Major

1. Eighteen credits chosen from courses offered by the department with the following courses required: 390, 460, 464;

2. Eighteen credits in linguistics and/or related areas.

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Eighteen credits chosen from courses offered by the department or from courses in language-related areas, with the following linguistics courses required: 350, 390, 460 or 464, and one other course on the 300 or higher level.

2. Two semesters of foreign language or one semester of a foreign language and one semester of a computer language or logic or the structure of a language.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

100 Introduction to the Study of Language Survey course on the nature of language. Topics include: language and society, dialects, language change, language and culture, language acquisition, language and other communication systems.

099 English as a Second Language: Basic Grammar

110 English as a Second Language: Intermediate Grammar

112 English as a Second Language: Oral and Listening Skills Development

114 English as a Second Language: Reading Improvement

116 English as a Second Language: Fundamentals of Composition

117 English as a Second Language: Advanced Composition

118 English as a Second Language: Research Paper Writing

119 English as a Second Language for Science and Technology

131 First Semester of an Uncommonly Taught Language Elementary training in an uncommonly taught language (i.e., one not otherwise offered in any UWM program).

132 Second Semester of an Uncommonly Taught Language Prerequisite: 131.

200 Aspects of Language Selected topics involving innovative approaches to the study of language, particularly as related to other disciplines.

210 The Power of Words Dynamic role of language in interpersonal relations, social attitudes and behavior.

222 Linguistics and the Social Sciences A survey of recent concepts developed in new areas of interdisciplinary investigations into language and the social sciences.

231 Third Semester of an Uncommonly Taught Language Prerequisite: 132.

232 Fourth Semester of an Uncommonly Taught Language Prerequisite: 231.

260 Natural Logic Basic concepts, methods and results in natural logic. Relations between propositions and natural language sentences and discourse; relations between sentences in discourse; properties of grammars.

350 Introduction to Linguistics Introduction to basic linguistic principles and concepts. Elementary analysis of sentence patterns, sound systems and language change.

370 General Phonetics and Phonetics Practicum Study of Linguistic phonetics, including articulatory physiology, acoustics, and speech perception. Practice in production in a wide variety of speech sounds.

390 Fundamentals of Linguistic analysis Introduction to the systematic analysis of language. Principles and methods of describing phonological and syntactic processes. Prerequisite: 350 or 400

398 Topics in Linguistics

400 Introduction to English Linguistics

402 Studies in Spanish Grammar Prerequisite: Span 311.

410 Linguistics in Education Linguistic concepts relevant to education: implications for the teaching of language, reading and composition. Prerequisite: 350.

412 Applied Phonology An introduction to the application of phonetic and phonological principles to problems concerning disordered speech, language learning and interlanguage. Prerequisite: 350 and 370.

420 Contrastive Analysis Principles and methods of describing and comparing the structure of two or more languages with emphasis on the implications of this comparison for language learning. Prerequisite: 350.

426 Fieldwork in English as a Foreign Language Prerequisite: one 300 level course.

430 Language and Society The influence of society on language and of language on society. Language as social interaction, speech styles, social dialects; effects on language change. Prerequisite: 350.

432 Urban Dialects Study of language variation in urban areas. Structure of Black English vernacular and its relation to other dialects. Social and educational implications of dialect variation.

434 Issues in Bilingualism Study of bilingual competence, bilingual community and second language acquisition from sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic and general linguistic standpoints.

440 Psycholinguistics A survey of the history, goals, methods and findings of psycholinguistics. Principal topics: phonetic perception, speech production, syntactic processing, linguistic memory, meaning and language acquisition.

460 Phonology The basic properties of sounds, sound patterns and sound processes of spoken language studied within the framework of generative phonology. Prerequisite: 390.

464 Syntax Study of syntactic patterns in languages. Practice in syntactic analysis and argumentation using data from various languages, working toward a general theory of language. Prerequisite: 390.

466 Semantics The study of meaning in language; its role in grammatical description. Basic concepts used in semantic analysis and discussion of their place in grammatical theory. Prerequisite: 260 or 350 or Philo 211.

470 Historical/Comparative Linguistics The study of language change; introduction to internal reconstruction and the comparative method; generative approaches to historical change. Prerequisite: 390

474 Language Typology and Language Universals Comparison of phonetic, syntactic and lexical patterns of different languages, with emphasis on deriving statements about properties of all languages or of significant sub-classes of languages. Prerequisite: 390

476 Linguistic Theory Survey of twentieth century American linguistic theories from traditionalism through American structuralism to generative grammar, including discussion of some current issues. Prerequisite: 390.

490 Field Methods Work with a native speaker of a foreign language. Gathering and collation of data. Evaluation of possible phonemic and grammatical analyses. Prerequisite: 390.

492 Structure of a Language Study of the structure of a non-Indo-European language or an uncommonly taught Indo-European language such as Hindi, Persian, Yiddish, etc. Prerequisite: 390.

560 Advanced Phonology Fundamental issues in generative phonology; emphasis on comparing alternative models of phonological description. Prerequisite: 460.

564 Advanced Syntax Emphasis on the evaluation and justification of competing solutions and competing models of grammar. Prerequisite: 464.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF GERMAN AND SLAVIC
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Course work in linguistics may be presented as part of an undergraduate interdisciplinary program of concentration. Students may arrange an interdisciplinary program of concentration in linguistics and in related areas.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

200 Introduction to Language Exploration and discussion of human communication in its physiological, psychological, sociological, philosophical, political, legal, and aesthetic aspects.

201 Introduction to Linguistics An introductory survey course designed to acquaint the student with the nature of human language and with its systematic study.

202/Sociology 202 Sociolinguistics The social dimension of language use. Variations in language produced by cultural, social class, sex and age difference and by the occasion of the speech event.

241 Language and Literature An examination of the interaction of literary and linguistic structures in the process of literary communication, emphasizing poetry. Texts in English and other languages will be analyzed. Prerequisite: 200 or 201.

262 Historical and Comparative Linguistics The study of language change, determination of relations among languages, reconstruction of parent languages, identification of the original speakers of reconstructed languages and their homeland.

294 Selected Topics

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Linguistics is an interdepartmental program that offers the student an opportunity to concentrate on the study of the fundamental nature of human language: language history and structure, linguistic theory, the application of linguistics, and the relationship between linguistics and other disciplines. The program is administered by an advisory committee composed of linguists from the Departments of Anthropology, English, Philosophy, Psychology, Near Eastern Languages, Romance and Germanic Languages, Slavic Languages, and Speech Communication.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The bachelor of arts program consists of a core of linguistics courses which all majors must complete. In addition to the core courses, the student must pursue one of the following concentrations: Linguistics and a Language; Formal Linguistics: Syntax and Semantics; Psycholinguistics; Sociolinguistics; Individualized Program.

A student must complete a minimum of twenty-eight credits in core and concentration courses to satisfy the major requirements.

CORE COURSES

529 Structure of Language: Phonology

530 Structure of Language: Grammar

570 Introduction to English Linguistics

CONCENTRATIONS

Linguistics and a Language

Fifteen credits in advanced language skills or in the linguistics of the chosen language beyond the basic courses. In addition, the student must elect an appropriate course in historical linguistics and 572.

Formal Linguistics: Syntax and Semantics

1. The student must complete the following courses:
    PHI 185 Symbolic Logic
    LIN 572 Contemporary Development of Language: Advan
    PHI 257 Philosophy of Language
    ENG 572 Contemporary Development of Language

2. Additional Courses:
    571 Historical Development of the English Language
    ENG 572 American Dialects
    CSC 652 Automata Theory
    PHI 520 Modal Logic

PHI 535 Logical Systems I
PHI 539 Logical Systems II
PHI 563 Twentieth Century Analytic Philosophy I
PHI 564 Twentieth Century Analytic Philosophy II
PHI 779 Seminar in Philosophy of Language
PSY 671 Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics

1. The student must complete the following courses:
   PSY 671 Psycholinguistics
   PSY 209 Cognitive Processes

2. Additional Courses:
   PSY 240 Developmental Psychology
   PSY 609 Higher Mental Processes
   PSY 410 Statistical Methods in Psychology
   PSY 490 Directed Study and Research
   531 Language and Culture
   SPC 501 Psychology of Human Communications
   SPD 508 Phonetics

Sociolinguistics

1. The student must complete the following courses:
   531 Language and Culture
   532 Language and Society

2. Additional Courses:
   SPC 504 Communication in the Black Community
   SOC 410 Social Psychology
   SOC 525 Social Statistics
   PSY 567 Psychology of Interpersonal Communications
   PSY 671 Psycholinguistics
   ANT 520 Social Anthropology
   ENG 560 Studies in Folklore
   572 Advanced Syntax

MINOR REQUIREMENTS

The Linguistics Minor requires 3 core courses, plus 3 other courses from the Linguistics Program (18 credits).

Core Courses: 570, 529 and 530.

Three courses from the following linguistic concentrations: Formal Linguistics, Linguistics and a Language, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics; or

Three linguistics courses from one of the following Liberal Arts departments: Anthropology, English, Greek and latin, Near Eastern Languages, Philosophy, Psychology, Romance and Germanic Languages, and Speech and Communications.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

170 English Grammar

185 Symbolic Logic

257 Introduction to the Philosophy of Language The nature of meaning, vagueness, truth, metaphor, translation, the relation between language and the world, the distinction between syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

271 Linguistic Approaches to Language Acquisition Topics may include the debate over innateness, issues in second language acquisition relations between acquisition and adult language breakdown (aphasia).

504 Communication in the Black Community Sociolinguistic and rhetorical analysis of speech and language behavior among Afro-Americans; linguistic history and development of Black English. Related issues concerning the education of black children.

520 Modal Logic Prerequisite: PHI 185 or 186.

529 The Structure of Language: Phonology Prerequisite: 570.

530 The Structure of Language: Grammar Prerequisite: 570.

531 Language and Culture An introduction to the structure of language and to the ways that humans use language in the construction of human worlds. Diversity of the world's languages and universal properties of language. Theories of language change.

532 Language and Society An introduction to the functions of language in many kinds of human groups.

536 Normal Language Acquisition and Usage

537 Philosophy of Language Philosophical problems concerning meaning, truth and the nature of language. Prerequisite: PHI 185, 186 or 257.

563 Twentieth Century Analytic Philosophy I Prerequisite: PHI 185, 186, or 257.

570 Introduction to English Linguistics

572 Topics in Language Topics such as: phonology, morphology, semantics, pragmatics, language change, history of English, pidgins and creoles, text grammar.

573 Traditional Grammar

576 American Dialects

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Linguistics is the scientific study of language - its diversified structures and their dialectal variants, its acquisition by children and non-native speakers, its systems of writing and transcription, its cultural role in the speech community, and its application to other areas of human knowledge.

MAJOR

The major program requires 24 hours of credit in Linguistics courses and up to 6 hours in "cognate" courses. One college year of a foreign language, or its equivalent, is required.

MINOR

The minor program requires completion of 20 hours of credit in undergraduate linguistics courses.

Both majors and minors are required to consult with the adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

105 The Nature of Language A broad introduction to the nature and development of language in human society and to the interdisciplinary aspects of current studies of language and language behavior.

500 Introduction to Linguistics An introduction to modern linguistic theory and to the application of that theory to linguistically-related disciplines.

511 Methods of Teaching English as a Second Language

512 Principles of Teaching English as a Second Language

515 Methods of Teaching Critical Languages Prerequisite: 201.

540 Generative Grammar An examination of the theories of transformational grammar and generative semantics, and a study of their origins. Prerequisite: 500.

551 Psycholinguistics A study of linguistic systems as they connect language and thought - and relate competence to performance - in the acquisition, production, and perception of language.

552 Sociolinguistics A systematic study of the linguistic correlates of social behavior and the influence of society on the nature of language.

597 Seminar in Linguistics

CRITICAL LANGUAGE COURSES

100 Basic Critical Languages I Study of a critical language at the elementary level with emphasis on conversation.

101 Basic Critical Languages II Continuation of 100. Prerequisite: 100.

200 Intermediate Critical Languages I Continuation of 101, with attention to reading and writing skills with the help of the dictionary. Prerequisite: 101.

201 Intermediate Critical Languages II Continuation of 200. Prerequisite: 200.

315 Reading Critical Languages Intensive practice in reading literature, newspapers, and other literary materials in the critical language. Prerequisite: 201.

316 Writing Critical Languages Intensive practice in writing a critical language. Prerequisite: 201.

COGNATE COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Anthropology

370 Culture and Communication

Communication Arts and Sciences

200 Introduction to Communication Theory

372 Introduction to General Studies

572 Non-Verbal Communication

574 Intercultural Communication

English

371 English language

372 Development of Modern English

373 Reading and Writing as Psycholinguistic Process

572 American Dialects

574 Linguistics for Teachers

__Modern and Classical Languages__

320 French Phonetics

558 Modern Language Instruction

559 History of the German Language

__Speech Pathology and Audiology__

203 Normal Language Acquisition

204 Phonetics

260 Linguistic Development of the Child

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

The Linguistics Program is part of the Department of Foreign Languages. A foreign language major must complete a minimum of 27 hours of upper-division work offered by the Department. Three hours must be Linguistics 111.

MAJOR

In addition to fulfilling the degree requirements, a foreign language major interested in linguistics selects the Linguistics degree option:

Linguistics: 202,283, 284, plus one upper-division linguistics course approved by an adviser.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1 Introduction to Language General introduction to the nature of human language - its sounds, structure, mechanisms, and forms; its evolution and variation, and how it differs from animal communication.

2 Introduction to Language Introduction to the different languages of the world.

111 Introduction to Structural Linguistics

202 Phonology Description of sounds and sound systems in language. Articulatory phonetics. Structuralist and generative approaches to phonemics. Prerequisite: 1, 111.

217 Structure of Spanish Prerequisite: 18 hrs of Spanish and 111.

247 Structure of Modern French Prerequisite: 18 hrs of French and 111.

257 Structure of German 18 hrs of German and 111.

267 Structure of Russian 18 hrs of Russian and 111.

283 Transformational Grammar Emphasis on generative syntax in English, Slavic, German, Romance. Prerequisite: 111.

284 History of Linguistics Development of linguistics from Greeks and Romans to present. Prerequisite: 111.

287 Psycholinguistics Provides an insight into the many areas of psycholinguistic study, including language acquisition, sentence processing, animal communication, and semantics. Prerequisite: 111.

288 Sociolinguistics Linguistic study of geographical and social variation in languages; effects of regional background, social class, ethnic group, sex and setting. Prerequisite: 111.

YALE UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES

The major in Linguistics is an interdisciplinary program of studies leading toward an understanding of phonological, grammatical and semantic structure, methods of analysis in descriptive and historical linguistics and the relationship of language to man and society. It also includes course work leading to proficiency in one or two foreign languages. The program is flexible: a student majoring in linguistics may decide to concentrate on general linguistics, on linguistic theory, on various aspects of comparative grammar or on a particular family of languages.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

The major program consists of fourteen term courses, according to the three requirements listed below.

1. The student must take six term courses in linguistics above the level of 110, including 491a or b.
2. The student must complete two years (or the equivalent) in one or two foreign languages and/or literatures beyond the elementary level.
3. The remainder of the major consists of four term courses (or the equivalent) selected from such courses as those in the following list:
   a. One or two additional term courses in linguistics,
   b. Another course in a foreign language or literature at the level of 140 or higher,
   c. Any other courses relevant to linguistics in such departments as Anthropology, Computer Science, English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Introductory Courses

105b Language: A General Introduction Survey of linguistics and related fields. Phonetics, sound systems, morphology, syntax, semantics. Linguistic change and the history of English; psycholinguistics and language acquisition.

110a Language: Introduction to Linguistics The goals and methods of linguistics. The relation of linguistics to psychology, logic and other disciplines. Basic concepts in phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Techniques of linguistic analysis and construction of linguistic models. Trends in modern linguistics.

For students of linguistics, psychology and philosophy.

112a/512a Historical Linguistics Types of change that a language undergoes in the course of time; phonetic change, analogic-semantic change, borrowing. Inferences that can be drawn from comparison of languages; relation of the dialectology to the history of a language.

113b Introduction to Indo-European Location in space and time of the major branches of Indo-European; history of Indo-European studies, especially the development of methodology; sketch of the phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon of proto-Indo-European, with main developments of these in the daughter languages.

114b Words and Meaning Form, function and meaning of words. What is a word? What are its components? Traditional and current approaches to characterizing word meaning and change.

115/Indic 515 Elementary Sanskrit Careful study of Sanskrit grammar both in its historical development and as the synchronic system attested in classical Sanskrit. Historical phonology and morphology treated in detail; comparisons with other old Indo-European languages. Close reading in later sanskrit texts.

120a/520a General Phonetics Investigation of possible ways of describing the speech sounds of human languages. Tools to be developed: acoustics and physiology of speech; computer synthesis of speech; practical exercises introducing and transcribing sounds.

122b/522b The Biology of Language The biological significance of the linguistic universals. Particular attention to those aspects that distinguish language from other modes of communication and that may distinguish man from other species.

132a/532a Phonological Analysis The structure of sound systems in particular languages. Phonemic and morphophonemic analysis, distinctive feature theory, formulation of rules and problems of rule interpretation. Emphasis on problem solving.

135b/535b Foundations of Generative Phonology The development of generative phonology and some contemporary problems. The discovery of iteration, the cycle and the problem of constraining phonological variables. The analysis of syllables, tones and stress in the developing non-linear framework. Prerequisite: 132a.

138b/538b Morphological Structures A synchronic analysis of morphological forms and categories in languages of diverse structure, primarily Indo-European (English, Romance, Slavic, etc.). Parts of speech, grammatical categories and derivational patterns.

148a/548a Language and Writing Systems An investigation of the various types of correspondences between spoken languages and the writing systems employed to represent them. Study of these types of correspondences applied in turn to contemporary methods used in the decipherment of unknown languages manifested only in written documents.

153a/553a Introduction to Transformational Grammar: The Syntactic Structure of English

Advanced Courses

162a/562a Foundations of Semiotics Semiotics as a theory of sign systems. Basic functions of signs. Sign systems in science, literature and the arts. Typology of signs and of sign systems. Conceptual problems in semiotics. Semiotic bases of linguistics. Methods of semiotic research.

167b/567b Semantic Models Comparative study of contemporary semantic models for the study of natural languages: generative and interpretative semantics; Montague grammar.

174a/574a Computer Programming for Linguistics and Literary Research An introduction to programming in the PL/1 language for text-processing applications.

190b/590b History of Linguistics Highlights from ancient times to the present, concentrating on questions of aim, framework and method.

221b/621b The Relation of Speech to Language A study of the relation between the speech signal and the linguistic message it conveys. Special attention to those characteristics of speech that fit it to man and make it a uniquely efficient vehicle of communication.

222b/622b Topics in Acoustic Phonetics A survey of the acoustic basis of segmental and suprasegmental phonetic structures, and of the relation between the acoustic patterns and the vocal-tract shapes that produce them.

241b Language Description Analysis and description of a language previously unknown to members of the class. Students work directly with a native informant under the guidance of the instructor.

254b/654b Transformational Models for Language Central issues in the development of transformational-generative grammar from Chomsky's Syntactic Structures to the present. Development of the "standard theory," debates between interpretive and generative semanticists in the late 1960s and recent out-growths of those debates. Attempts to refine syntactic theory, to delineate its boundaries and to constrain the power of the grammars.

255a/655a Syntactic Theory Empirical and conceptual problems of contemporary theories of syntax. Types of syntactic representation. Syntactic typology. Trends in contemporary theory of syntax. Prerequisite: 153a.

256a/656a Grammatical Relations Descriptive and theoretical approaches to grammatical relations (the notions subject, object, etc.) and their role in syntax and linguistic universals. Comparison of diverse models: traditional approaches, case grammar, relational grammar, lexical-functional grammar, REST/Government-Binding, Montague grammar. Grammatical relations vs. 'thematic' relations; grammatical relations as primitives or defined terms; typological considerations. Prerequisite: 153a.

262b/662b Syntax and Semantics Role of semantics in a grammar (i.e., the syntax/semantics interface). Discussion of phenomena whose account involves both syntactic and semantic considerations. Semantics in current syntactically based theories (GB, GPSG, LFG). Prerequisite: 153a or 263a.

263a/663a Semantics: Theory and Problems Main insights of modern semantics, considered mainly with reference to semantic change.

263a Synchronic Semantics

264a/664a Diachronic Semantics

263a/663a Semantics Theoretical and descriptive semantics of natural language. Compositional theories of sense and reference; sentence meaning versus speaker's meaning; word meaning and lexical semantics; synonymy, ambiguity, entailment, presupposition.

269a/669a Metaphor A linguistic study of metaphor and related uses of language with special attention to the concerns of literary criticism. Both the semantical problems of metaphor and the question of how to describe metaphor by precise rules considered.

273b/673b Language, Language Acquisition, Language Teaching Methods Investigation of various language teaching methods and the basic linguistic principles involved. Practicals, demonstrations in various languages by instructor, guests and class.

277a/677a Pragmatics: The Use and Uses of Speech Speech act theory (Austin, Searle); implicature (Grice); presupposition (Strawson); token-reflexives (Reichenbach, Bar-Hillel).

295b/695b Poetics and Linguistics Speech and language. Distinctive properties of oral and written poetic discourse. Phonological systems and systems of versification. The semantics of poetic texts. Synchrony and diachrony in poetic text. Competence and performance.

YORK UNIVERSITY
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
DEPT. OF LANGUAGES, LITERATURES AND LINGUISTICS

Linguistics is concerned with discovering the organizing principles of human languages, and applying these principles to the description of individual languages. Using systematic descriptions of language and language usage, linguists also investigate how language interacts with intellectual and cultural life. As a result the study of linguistics can provide new perspectives on almost every aspect of the humanities and social sciences. In addition, it has applications to teaching, speech therapy and the applied sciences of communication engineering and computer science.

The Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics offers courses in linguistics leading to three-year and four-year B.A. degrees.

MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Students will take at least five courses in linguistics, including LIN 1000.06, 2100.06, 3110.03, 3120.03 and 3140.03.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

1000.06 Introduction to Linguistics Language, in order to serve as a viable means of communication, must be composed of systematic structural relationships. This course investigates the various levels of language (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics) and their inter-relationships.

2060.06 The Grammatical Structure of English

2100.06 Fundamentals of Linguistic Analysis Practical work in the solution of problems in phonology, morphology, and syntax will be stressed. Prerequisite: 1000.06.

2210.06 Social Aspects of Language Introduction to the study of language as a social phenomenon, using methods of modern linguistics and other disciplines to help understand some aspects of language distribution.

2410.03F Language and Sex Linguistic differences between males and females with respect to the use and structure of language.

2420.03W Animal Communication Comparison of human communication to the ways in which various non-human species convey information.

2800.03W Special Topic; Language and Power

3110.03F Articulatory Phonetics Reviews a wide range of sound types which occur in speech events in a considerable variety of human languages. Prerequisite: 1000.06.

3120.03W Phonology Introduction to generative phonology. Prerequisite: 2100.06.

3140.03F Syntax A basic introduction to transformational syntax, the role of language acquisition data in the construction of syntactic theory. Prerequisite: 2100.06.

3220.03F Psycholinguistics The relevance of linguistic theory to psycholinguistics; emphasis on language development. Prerequisite: 1000.06 or PSY 1010.06.

3230.03F Second Language Learning Introduction to second language acquisition. Prerequisite: 1000.06 or 3220.03 or PSY 3290.03.

3410.03W Writing Systems The interaction of spoken language and writing; examination of the internal structure and the functioning of various types of writing systems. Prerequisite: 1000.06.

4040.03F Historical Linguistics Introduction to the study of languages as they change through time and to the related topics of dialect geography and linguistic prehistory. Prerequisite: 3120.03.

4070.03W A History of the Romance Language Family Prerequisite: 4040.03.

4140.03W Grammatical Theories Examination of meta-theoretical issues and assumptions underlying the development of different linguistic theories. Prerequisite: 3140.03.

4320.06 Field Methods Prerequisite: 2100.06, 3110.03 and one of 3120.03 or 3140.03.

4800.03F Special Topic: Current Phonological Theories Prerequisite: 3120.03.